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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

Name of Candidate	ANKUR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	26775
Center	ORN	Date	29/8

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. There are many challenges in sustainably scaling up renewable energy in India. Analyse. Also, discuss what can be done to address these challenges. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को संधारणीय रूप से बढ़ाने में कई चुनौतियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

With approx. 75% of coastline, majority of year in sunshine, India has large scope for sustainably scaling up Renewable Energy

Over the years, Renewable Energy sector has faced many issues :-

① Access to capital WEF report states that India requires $786 Bn to achieve it's 175GW target.

② Dependence on Coal 68.3% of India's power comes from fossil fuels, A shift to Renewable energy would require large scaling down of coal

③ Lack of Grid Connectivity

④ AT&C losses in India amount to about 22% which is detrimental to Renewable framework.

⑤ Recent Disputes regarding Solar Energy in WTO etc. add to India's woes

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(6) Lack of Green Skilling initiatives so far :-
To build a workforce trained in Green skills

Solutions

(1) Increasing investments by initiatives like Green Bonds, Use of Pension funds and Insurance bonds to boost Renewable Sector.

(2) Increasing Grid Connectivity steps like Green Corridor etc. are welcome steps

(3) Launch of Green Skill development programme to build a workforce of trained personnel.

(4) Improving health of DISCOMS so that they can fulfill their RPO obligations and boost demand.

(5) Hybrid corridors to ease access of land, and storage

(6) Boosting Energy Storage system development to provide Batteries, Recharger etc. (NITI Aayog)

These steps can help achieve ideals of Sustainable, Renewable and Inclusive Growth.

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2. The policies and indicators introduced by the government, in recent times, to finance urban development in India are key in addressing the existing challenges. Discuss with special reference to municipal bonds.

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में शहरी विकास का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई नीतियां और संकेतक वर्तमान चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। नगरपालिका बंधपत्रों (म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड) के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

India's 31.1% of population now resides in Urban areas and by 2050 it will touch 50%. (Isher Judge Ahluwalia). Hence, Financing Urban development takes centre stage.

India is still in need of 59 lakh Crores investment in Urban development to meet demands of Indian Urban Agenda

Recent Policies and Steps

① Ease of living Index to determine credit ratings of cities. → promotes creditors trust and investment

② Setting up of Urban Reform Incentives Fund with corpus of 500 Crores to boost Urban development.

③ Municial Bonds in cities like Thane, Nagpur to finance Urban needs.

④ Increase of Local Body Grants to 2.8 lakh

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According to World Bank, India's Urban growth was Messy and Hidden. Lack of finances was major reason behind this messy and hidden growth.

Benefits of Municipal Bonds
- → Cities can issue bonds to finance needs
- → Rating system for cities for Creditor' Confidence
- → Price Indexed Bonds which increase returns
- → Relative autonomy to Municipalities
- → New Urban Agenda recommends to introduce Bonds for all tier I cities.

The investment need of 39 lakh crores requires a multi pronged approach by investments from Centre, State as well as Private Investors. Municipal Bonds are a welcome step towards a SPICE → Sustainable, Participative, Inclusive, Comprehensive Urban Growth.

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3. With a number of issues continuing to be a roadblock, a large section of India's rural population is still 'financially excluded'. Discuss. [Analyse how these issues can be addressed and the measures taken by the government and RBI recently in this regard.] **(150 words) 10**

कई मुद्दों के लगातार अवरोध बने रहने से भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी 'वित्तीय रूप से अपवर्जित' है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन मुद्दों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है और हाल ही में सरकार तथा RBI द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

IInd ARC states that only 19% of rural population was involved in active Banking which leaves a major chunk of population Financially Included

Reasons of financial Exclusion

(1) Lack of Access : Absence of Banks in remote areas adds to woes of rural unbanked population

(2) Financial Literacy : Knowledge of How to transact, open accounts are still lacking in rural population

(3) Connectivity with only 26% of population with Mobile Internet, Financial inclusion is a fancy.

(4) Recent reports cite that SBI collected 5700 crores as fines for below minimum balance in accounts with deter population from opening Accounts.

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Addressing Issues

① Financial literacy to the unbanked in Rural Areas should be top priority. Schemes like VISAKA (Vittiya Sakshanta Abhiyaan) are welcome step.

② Digital literacy to bridge digital divide. Govt. steps → DISHA, setting up CSC's.

③ Banking on models of Jansamruddhi Programme in M.P. i.e. ultra small Banks every 5 km distance

④ RBI's EASE agenda which puts Customer responsiveness at centre of Banking the Unbanked

⑤ Training and skilling more Banking Correspondents (BC) [RBI → BC scheme] to reach out to remote areas.

⑥ These steps will help Transforming and shortening the Financial Divide between Rural and Urban areas.

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4. What do you understand by the term 'Environmental Accounting'? Discussing the rationale behind introducing environmental accounting, highlight its status in India. **(150 words) 10**

'पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन आरंभ करने के औचित्य की चर्चा करते हुए, भारत में इसकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Environment Accounting factors in Environmental loss, degradation or Impact on Environment while defining Accounting standards.

e.g. Cost of Building Construction = 200 Crore (Traditional Accounting)
Loss of forests = 25 Crores (Based on NPV)
Impact on ecosystem = 30 Crores
Total Cost of Construction = 200 + 25 + 30 = 255 Crores (Environmental Accounting)

Environmental Accounting has now taken centrestage with increasing Environmental deterioration and Climate Change.

Rationale

① Increasing Climate change events like Forest fires, Heat waves

② Recognizing rights of forest dwellers, primitive communities dependent on environment

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(3) Environment Accounting factor in Environmental Impact Assessment.

(4) Global efforts like Green GDP, WAVES programme by WB to factor in Green Accounting.

India over the years has resorted to steps like EIA (2006), Compensatory Afforestation Act (CAMPA), defining Net Present Value under Forest Act 1980, launch of BSE's Green Index and also studies by Institutes like IIT and NITI for moving towards Green GDP. Recent changes to solid waste management Act, e-waste rules also factor in Green Environmental Accounting.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. While access to irrigation is important, efficiency of water use is equally, if not more, crucial. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ सिंचाई तक पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण है, वहीं जल उपयोग दक्षता भी यदि अधिक नहीं तो उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

With 34.5 area under Irrigation and 57.5% Area still rainfed (State of Environment Report) Irrigation is of paramount importance as :-

(1) Increasing Rainfall distortion : NITI Aayog reports that extreme weather events can leads to 20-25% losses in Farmer Income.

(2) Improving Yields

(3) Enhancing productivity

(4) Techniques like Micro-irrigation etc. helps conserve water as well.

(5) Irrigation assured reduces farmer distress as well.

NITI Aayog in its 3year Action agenda recommends for Dual revamping of Irrigation and water use efficiency (Per Drop More Crop) and (Har Khet ko Paani)

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Water-Use Efficiency
- → more yields per water unit (India has 1/3rd yields that of China)
- → conserves water
- → micro-irrigation reduces costs
- → Reduces impact on ecosystem as Flooding fields erodes soil quality as well
- → Can be mined up with techniques like Fertigation.

Way Forward

(1) Investing in Micro-Irrigation

(2) Boosting cropping of crops like millets that use less water

(3) Use of GM crops that use less resources but increase crop yields

(4) Methods like SRI, Raised bed planting (M.P – Soyabean) decrease pressure on water resources.

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6. For a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction, there is a need to mainstream indigenous traditional knowledge and link it with modern technologies. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण के लिए, देशज पारंपरिक ज्ञान को मुख्यधारा में लाने और उसे आधुनिक तकनीकों से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

- 85% area prone to disasters
- 8% cyclones area prone
- 12% floods prone area
- 12% landslides
- 68% → drought area prone

/// → earthquake prone areas

≋ → coastal floods/cyclons

xxx → landslides

- 57% → earthquake prone area
- 20 Bn$ losses in 2016
- 2115 lives lost in 2017

The above mentioned facts present need for a holistic DRR strategy which incorporates both Traditional and Modern Technologies

(1) Traditional techniques of water conservation like Johads, Baolis can help reduce the loss due to droughts.

(2) Traditional methods of Mangroves, Ecosystem

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planting reduces impact of cyclones in coastal areas.

(3) Bamboo houses withstand Earthquakes better in Earthquake prone areas.

These traditional principles can be coupled with Modern tech of ICT, Facebook, social media, construction techniques to build resilient structures.

e.g. Gadchiroli District uses traditional Johads to conserve water and ICT enabled system to forecast weather to farmers.

Modern techniques built upon Traditional knowledge has helped Orissa overcome its cyclone disaster impact in recent times. PM Modi in his 10 point DRR Agenda emphasis on use of local level involvement, traditional systems to build Disaster Governance.

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7. What do you understand by food irradiation? Highlighting some of its unique applications, examine its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

खाद्य विकिरण (food irradiation) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके कुछ विशिष्ट अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Food Irradiation implies exposing food to radiations like gamma etc. to improve its shelf life, preservation period and nutritional content as well.

Applications

(1) Increase shelf life by eradicating harmful bacteria, microbes

(2) Improving nutritional value of certain food

(3) It will reduce expenditure on cold storage as food will be safe to consume for longer periods

(4) Artificial and harmful use of pesticides/hormones to ripen fruits will be reduced.

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(5) Will reduce farmer's expenditure and losses due to lack of storage and warehousing facilities.

Relevance for India

(1) India annually loses about 1 lakh crore because of food and crop spoilage

(2) Will Boost Indian Horticulture shelf life and ~~into~~ inturn boost Horticulture farming

(3) Reduce Indian lacunae of poor procurement and storage.

Food Irradiation benefits Indian food sector at large but setting up testing labs and regulatory measure to ensure radiation doesn't have detrimental effects will help achieving ~~Ds~~ boost to Farmers and Consumers needs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Whereas misuse of technology has abetted the spread of fake news, it is with the aid of technology that this menace can be curbed. Elaborate.
(150 words) 10

जहां प्रौद्योगिकी के दुरुपयोग ने फेक न्यूज़ (झूठे समाचारों) के प्रसार को बढ़ावा दिया है, वहीं प्रौद्योगिकी की सहायता से ही इस खतरे पर अंकुश भी लगाया जा सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Fake News is defined as News based on non-credible info, post-truth and lack of objectivity and rationality

Reasons

(1) Increased mobile penetration to the of 76% increases spread as seen in North East ~~incidents~~ of Dimapur lynching.

(2) Whatsapp has highest number of users in India which makes it difficult to regulate and curb news spread.

(3) Easy ~~acc~~ and cheap access to Internet connectivity has led to increased incidency of Fake News.

(4) Anonymity in use of technology / over social media makes it easier to spread fake news

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Technological solutions

(1) Recently issued Guidelines by whatsapp to limit number of forwarded messages

(2) Establishment of mythbuster and fact checking websites like checkit.org and mythbuster.in. helps check veracity of news.

(3) linking mobile number and ID card proofs to social media accounts can prevent curb fake accounts.

(4) Kurnool district DM uses ICT in 150 schools to dismantle fake news and educate children regarding spread of Fake news.

Alvin Gouldner remarked that In this age of speeded Technological change, Technology is both tool and a weapon hence efforts to curb its misuse must be enforced.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Explain the salient features of the recently established Defence Planning Committee. How can it help in credible defence preparedness?

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में गठित रक्षा नियोजन समिति (डिफेंस प्लानिंग कमेटी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह विश्वसनीय रक्षा तैयारी में कैसे सहायता कर सकता है?

Recently Established Defence Planning Committee provides impetus to Indian Defence Strategy.

Features

(1) DPC → [under NSA]

- Chief of Staff
- Army, Navy, Air Heads
- Defence Secretary
- Foreign Secretary
- Joint Theatre Command Head.

(2) Involves both Civilian – Defence cooperation

(3) Will formulate National Security strategy

(4) Formulating Defence Engagement Strategy, Defence Manufacturing strategy

(5) 15 year long term Defence Plan to be prepared by DPC

(6) Comprises of 4 sub-committees on Procurement, Planning, Manufacturing etc.

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Role in Credible Preparedness

(1) With increased Civilian wing and Military wing cooperation, it will provide resolution to conflicts and well debated strategy.

(2) India is one of the few nations with no National Security strategy DPC overcomes this.

(3) It will help boost Private investment in Indian defence sectors.

(4) Revamping of Ordinance Factory Board, liberalising industrial licensing for Defence sector will help boost Defence Preparedness.

(5) Swift Decision-Making can be assured under the Guidance of NSA.

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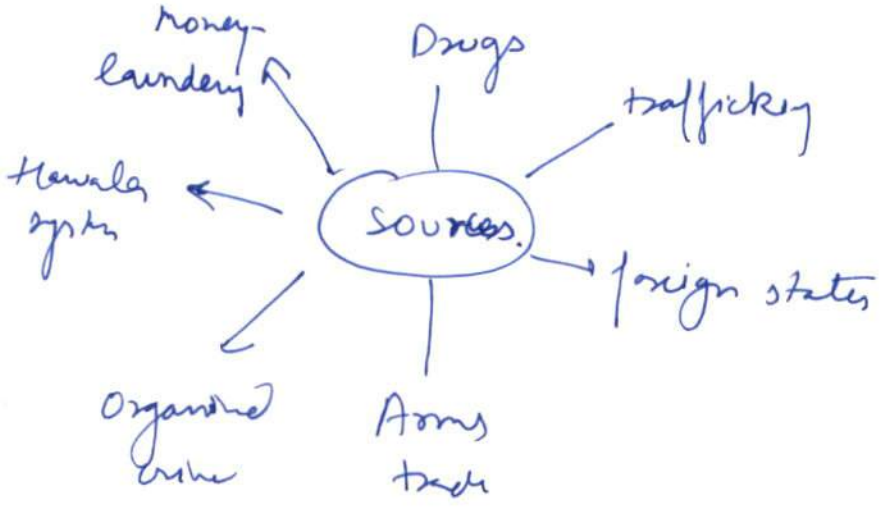
10. Recent reports of Maoist leaders having amassed huge assets in property and cash underlines the significance of probing the funding network as part of counter-terrorism efforts. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

संपत्ति और नकदी के रूप में विशाल परिसंपत्तियां एकत्रित करने वाले माओवादी नेताओं की हालिया रिपोर्टों ने आतंकवाद-रोधी प्रयासों के भाग के रूप में वित्त पोषण नेटवर्क की जाँच करने का महत्व रेखांकित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Left Wing Extremist leaders in recent reports are known to have amassed huge assets via Hawala systems, Drug trading, trafficking, Organized crime and also funds from foreign countries.

Hence, Terror-funding that forms core of Terrorist activities needs to be curtailed.



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Terror financing forms bloodline of Terror activities hence there can be curbed by following measures :→

(1) Regulating money-laundering by strict regulations e.g. PMLA 2002 act expands offences to counterfeit currency, Drugs etc.

(2) Specialised cells in home ministry like ~~Cyber~~ Anti Terror financing cells in India.

(3) Use of online currency like Bitcoins must be brought under PMLA 2002

(4) International agreement like FATF must be adhered to.

(5) Setting up of Integrated Check posts which help a check on customs clearances, immigration document etc.
- India recently set up 13 ICP's in northeast border areas.

(6) Stricter punishment ~~for~~ under heinous category for "Hawala" system.

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11. Not only do services MSMEs contribute mightily to the overall GDP growth, they have a powerful, multiplier impact on the local economies as well. Elaborating on the statement, highlight the problems faced by service sector MSMEs. How can the government make it easier for MSMEs to start and grow a business? **(250 words) 15**

MSMEs से संबद्ध सेवा उद्यम न केवल समग्र GDP संवृद्धि में बहुत अधिक योगदान देती हैं, बल्कि उनका स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर भी एक सशक्त और गुणक प्रभाव है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, MSMEs सेवा क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। सरकार MSMEs के लिए किसी व्यवसाय को आरंभ करने और उसके विकास को कैसे आसान बना सकती है?

MSME's contribute to about 30% of GDP and employ about 11 Crore of labour force (NSSO survey).

Contribution of MSME's

(1) Provide employment to unskilled labourforce with skilled labourforce comprising of 2.3% only. MSME's sustain the largely unskilled labourforce

(2) MSME's Contribute to about 42% of India's Exports

(3) Provide Intermediary Goods to about 36% of Indian Industries.

(4) MSME's with their reach to remotest

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

areas, Increased presence in non-skilled workforce boost the rural economies as well.

Problems of Service Sector Economy

① Access to Capital

② Regulations in labour laws, land acquisition

③ India's openness to Global Economy by FTA's etc leads to competition for MSME's.

④ Lack of skilled workforce availability.

⑤ Restrictions by Foreign Countries citing IPR violations, Cyber security preparedness hampers Indian Service Sector growth.

⑥ To boost MSME Sector Growth Indian Government requires a multi pronged approach :→

① Access to capital for MSME's by more interventions like PMEGP, SFURTI, SIDBI etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ASPIRE programme.

(2) Easing labour laws by amending Industrial Disputes Act, Trade Unions Act et.

(3) Implementing Land Acquisition act on models of Andhra Land Reform Act.

(4) Skilling the Taskforce by measures like Skill India, PMKVY, SUEP programme.

(5) India should also implement its National IPR policy 2016, to allay fears of foreign countries.

MSME's need a hand-holding and guiding approach for enhancing contribution towards India's GDP.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Contract Farming has many advantages, however it suffers from market failures. Elaborate. What can the government do to correct problems that lead to contract failures? Also, discuss whether the Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 is a step in the right direction. **(250 words) 15**

संविदा कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) के कई लाभ हैं, हालांकि यह बाजार की विफलताओं से ग्रस्त है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। सरकार, संविदा विफलताओं का कारण बनने वाली समस्याओं को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कर सकती है? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या मॉडल संविदा कृषि अधिनियम, 2018 सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है।

Contract Farming entails Formal Agreement between Buyers and Producers regarding the type of Produce, Price of Produce and Quantity of Produce.

Advantages

- Testing Labs
- fertilizers
- Access to seeds

Backward linkage

Buyer → Producer

Forward linkage → markets, Quantity, pre-fixed price

- Producer is assured of pre-set produce and farmer with pre-set prices doesn't suffer from Market failure induced stress.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Hoshiarpur tomato farmers and Pepsico alleviated Farmer distress via Contract farming.

Issues

- Sometimes Buyers have refused to buy farmer's produce
- lack of Quality checks on farmer's produce puts buyers at risk
- Mono-cropping cultures leads to loss of agri-productivity and soil Health.
- ~~lack~~ Asymmetry of information with farmer puts them at risk of low prices
- Regional disparity as Contract Farming has majorly benefitted North Indian and Central Indian states.
- Farmers with marginal landholdings are deprived of contract Farming benefits.
- Since Agriculture is a state matter no uniform standards exist.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Model Contract Farming law

1. Agreements to be signed at local levels e.g. Gram-Sabha to reduce hassles and timely procedure
2. No adverse possesion of farmer's land under any circumstances
3. Contract farming is placed outside APMC's ambit.
4. Dispute resolution is also provided at Gram sabha level
5. Cover entire set of agri-products like Horticulture, cereals, etc.

Model Contract Farming law is a right step as it includes and addresses issues of both Farmers and Buyers. But since Agriculture is a state subject, states must be persuaded to adopt model laws and Contract Farming must also be expanded to Eastern areas to achieve the target of Doubling Farmers Income by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Suggest the measures needed to improve the employability of labour force as well as increasing number of employment opportunities in light of structural changes being brought by disruptive technologies.

(250 words) 15

विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (डिस्रप्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी) द्वारा लाए जा रहे संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों के प्रकाश में श्रम बल की नियोजनीयता में सुधार लाने के साथ-साथ रोजगार अवसरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

CMIE survey reports that only 2.3% of Indian labour force is shilled and moreover ~~only~~ 31.5mn of ~~labo~~ labour Force is still unemployed. This calls for major reforms in boosting employability. In addition to this, recent technological changes like Increased automation, Fourth Industrial Revolution, Use of technology like AI, IoT, Big Data & Increasing Cyber Risks call for major impetus to labour Force shilling.

Measures

① As Shanda Panel ~~com~~ Reported: Shill Sector Centres must be revamped to meet modern standards.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) NSQF amendments to include technical and digital literacy.

(3) Setting up of National Skill University to meet modern demands.

(4) Modernization of IPR regime to increase service sector demand and exports.

(5) Industry linked skilling for labourers.

~~(6) Using~~

(6) Amending labour laws to decrease contractual labour and impetus to formal labour employment.

(7) Establishing Centre of Excellence centres for new technologies like AI, IoT (NITI Aayog)

(8) National AI Mission to skill students at school and college level.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(9) Measures like Uchhtar Avishkar Yojana to boos Innovation skills

(10) Increase funding to R&D sector from current 0.6-0.7 % of GDP

(11) Providing Agriculture Extension Services to boost Agriculture Output and in turn demand of labour.

As Alvin Toffler said " Modern Age Nations require Modern Age workforce which is Techsavvy, Alert, Trained and Skilled." Hence above mentioned reforms must be incorporated.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. India's trade policy in agriculture, marred by ad-hocism and pro-consumer bias, has constrained realization of export potential, and prevented the farmers from reaping the benefits. Examine the statement and discuss ways, including government initiatives, to improve agricultural exports.

(250 words) 15

तदर्थता और उपभोक्ता समर्थक पक्षपात से प्रभावित, कृषि में भारत की व्यापार नीति ने निर्यात सामर्थ्य की प्राप्ति को बाधित किया है तथा किसानों को लाभ उठाने से रोका है। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और सरकारी पहलों सहित कृषि निर्यात में सुधार लाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Agricultural Exports contribute to 13% of total GDP. Indian Exports face some lacunaes and shortfalls as of now :→

(1) lack of Storage facilities, cold Chain houses.

(2) Mono-cropping tendencies because of consumer demands e.g. millets growth suffered due to notions of poor man's food.

(3) Food processing industries contribute meagrely to 1.6% of Indian GDP.

(4) lack of Agriculture Extension services impact Agri-output

(5) No Agriculture export policy has yet

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been formulated.

(6) Imposition of Restrictions by Global Institutions like EU (mangoes), FMD on milk products by S. East nation.

(7) Signing of FTA's in goods has impacted negatively on local agriculture markets as well.

Initiatives by Government

(1) Integrated Cold Chain scheme to provide storage facilities

(2) Setting up of modern Abbatoirs

(3) Draft National Export Policy by APEDA

(4) SAMPADA mission to boost Food processing Industry

(5) 1400 crore allocation to Food processing industry.

(6) World Food India summit to Increase investment.

(7) Agriculture has been listed under Invest India priority sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(8) India-Germany partnership in ANUGA Food and Beverage export Fair.

(9) Horticulture Mission to ease export of Apples, Pomegranate to European nations.

(10) Increasing farmland yield per hectare by improving seed, water, fertilizer, pesticide as recommended by NITI Aayog.

(11) Mera Gaon, Mera Gaurav to boost technology and scientific applications in Farming.

(12) Education of Farmers by modern interventions like E-Kutir, Satsure

These steps will make India achieve its dream of World Agriculture leader and will boost India's trade and Farmer welfare as well.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Is currency exchange rate a suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries? Despite improving macro-economic fundamentals, trade deficit in India continues to widen. Bring out the factors responsible for this situation. **(250 words) 15**

क्या मुद्रा विनिमय दर देशों के सापेक्ष आर्थिक प्रदर्शन की एक उपयुक्त माप है? मैक्रो इकनॉमिक फंडामेंटल्स (समष्टि-आर्थिक आधारों) में सुधार के बावजूद, भारत में व्यापार घाटा निरंतर बढ़ा है। इस स्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

~~India's trade (export has a~~ tit t

India's ~~exports~~ imports amount to 365 Bn$ while Indian export stand at 240 Bn$ which widen the trade deficit.

Recent rise in
- → Oil prices
- → failure of Turkish Currency
- → Global slowdown

added to downfall in Indian Currency to about Rs 70 against 1 dollar.

Reforms

- Use SDR
- Export Performance Boost

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Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. It will take much more than relief packages to address the problems being faced by the sugar industry in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में चीनी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए राहत पैकेज से आगे और कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Sugar Industry faces several problems in modern times :→

(1) Dual pricing system under FRP by centre and state administered Pricing.

(2) Longer crushing season of 7-8 months ~~leaves~~ promotes mono-cropping culture

(3) Bumper crops and Sugar Industry arrears adds to woes of Sugar Industry

(4) Restrictions on usage of by-products like Molasses, Bagasse

(5) Sugarcane ~~yie~~ productivity per unit area is lowest among sugarcane producing nations.

(6) Sugarcane is a water intensive crop, hence needs water availability at all times.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recently government introduced relief package and also put a import duty on sugarcane to boost domestic sugarcane industry but considering the problems it needs a multi-pronged strategy :-

(1) Dual-price control mechanism must be done away with

(2) Implementation of NITI Aayogs recos on improving productivity per unit area
- → precision farming
- → raised bed planting
- → micro-irrigation.

(3) Agro-forestry in sugarcane fields can provide farmers with additional income

(4) Per capita consumption of sugar is still low at 10 kg.

(5) Incentivising farmers by providing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

income for waste to energy conversion of by-products

(6) Integrating sugarcane by products to initiatives like Methanol Economy etc.

(7) Sugar industry still is based on obsolete technology of crushing and sugar extraction. Hence, providing for new technical inputs is necessary.

(8) Expanding India's export markets for sugar by convergence with schemes like focus market scheme etc.

These steps will help providing solution for ailing sugar industry.

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17. NAPCC, almost 10 years old and formulated with lofty objectives, has not served as the best answer to cope with the impacts of climate change. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लगभग 10 वर्ष पुराने और उत्कृष्ट लक्ष्यों के साथ सूत्रबद्ध, NAPCC ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का सामना करने संबंधी सर्वोत्तम अनुक्रिया के रूप में कार्य नहीं किया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

National Action Plan on Climate Change was formulated to boost India's Climate Change efforts and move towards sustainable Environment practice.

Features and Targets

① National Water Mission According to NITI Aayog's Water Management Index, India's Water demand will outdo supply by 2030. 600 mn live in water scarce areas and India fared at 120th position in Water Quality Index

② National Solar Mission India is still short of $786 Bn to achieve its renewable Energy targets.

③ National Mission on Green India State of Environment 2018 reports that ~~150%~~ of forest degradation increased by 150% in last decade.

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(4) India has emerged as worst 'Laggard' on Environment performance Index (177th position)

(5) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat

Primitive Agricultural practices, Increasing waste generation, has led to Unsustainable Habitat.

India has performed laggardly on Climate Change because of a number of reasons viz. lack of capital, global economy slowdown, large dependence on fossil fuels, Grid Connectivity, unhealthy waste disposal practices, and regulation of pollution. But overtime it has achieved certain Milestones as well.

Successes

(1) India has been founder of International Solar agreement and raised funds to tune of 100 Bn $.

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(2) PAT scheme under (National Mission on Enhanced Efficiency) now covers over 116 units and 36 sectors.

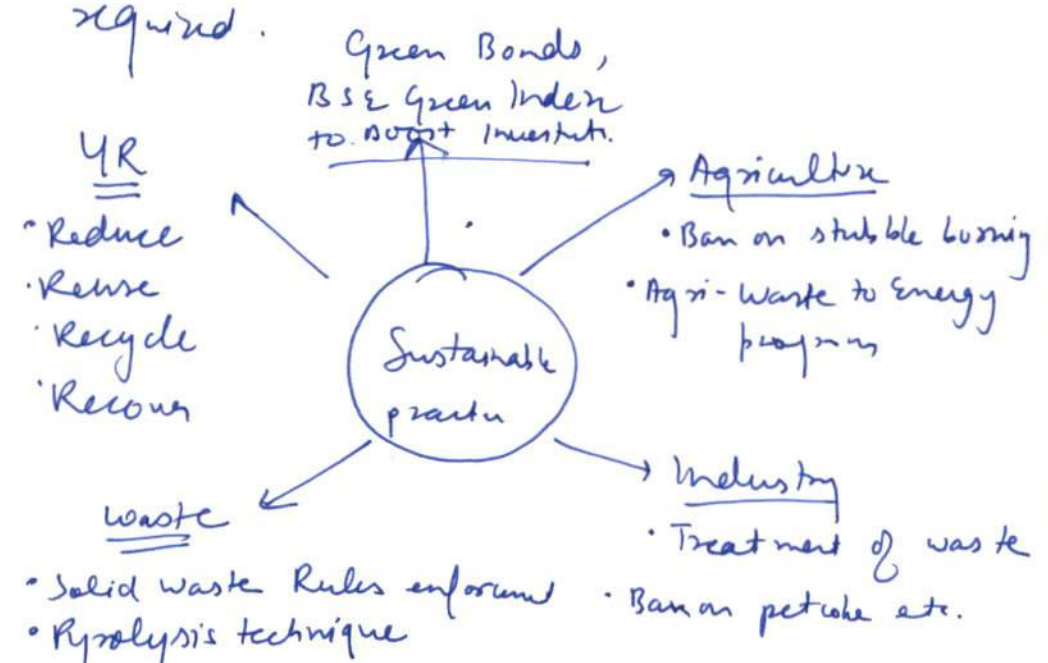
(3) Afforestation has increased to 22.4% from earlier 19.4%.

(4) Steps like Clean Energy Cess, BS IV → BS VI fuels, ban on petcoke and furnace oil have boosted NAPCC efforts.

(5) Signing up of Paris Climate deal, Kyoto Protocol.

~~To fulfil~~

To fulfill NAPCC targets and Indian INDC's a multipronged approach focuses upon sustainable practices is required.



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18. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use are key concerns for global security nonetheless existing international arrangements seem to be ineffective. Comment. Also, identify the salient features of India's policy in this context and discuss whether India should join the NPT in the current form. **(250 words) 15**

परमाणु हथियारों का प्रसार और उनके उपयोग का खतरा वैश्विक सुरक्षा की प्रमुख चिंताएं हैं, इसके बिना वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था अप्रभावी प्रतीत होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की नीति की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को चिन्हित कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को वर्तमान प्रारूप वाले NPT में सम्मिलित होना चाहिए।

Joseph Nye on Global Security remarks that what world needs to fear most in modern times is Nuclear Winter.

Proliferation of Nuclear weapons and Increasing conflicts are key concerns of Global safety.

Recently, North Korea test-fired their Increasing Arsenal of Nuclear weapons which puts states at threat. Proliferation of weapons form key concern as :-

(1) Increased conflicts in regions like West Asia among Nuclear states like Israel etc.

(2) East Asia has seen often conflicts b/w N. Korea - S. Korea, N. Korea - U.S.A.

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(3) Danger of extremist forces getting hold of nuclear weapons in states like Iran etc.

(4) Policies like NPT, MTCR, CTBT has still not been favoured by many Nuclear weapon states.

(5) Nuclear War is a severe threat as it may lead to Anthropogenic Extinction as well.

India's Nuclear Policy

(1) Credible Minimum Deterrence : To have such stocks that ~~are~~ serve as deterrent.

(2) No first Use policy

(3) Non-use of Nuclear weapons with a non-nuclear state

(4) In case of Biological and Chemical Attack, Nuclear weapons can be used against Non-Nuclear state as well.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Nuclear Command Authority under PM to be highest Authority for Nuclear affairs and decision.

~~Nuclear Pr~~ NPT was formed as a result of Indian Nuclear tests in 1970's. It recognizes '5' Nuclear weapon states. India's accession to NPT may benefit India in terms of Nuclear technology transfer, Enhanced use of Nuclear energy and can boost its stockpile of Nuclear Arsenal. But with major Nuclear states like Pakistan, N.Korea, Iran still not included in NPT. India's accession may prove detrimental as it opens up India to stricter IAEA safeguards restrict Nuclear use. Hence, NPT must be adapted to suit modern day interests and conflicts.

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19. The maritime security domain requires collective multilateral and regional cooperation to combat non traditional threats. Discuss in the context of threats in the Western Indian Ocean and the recent amendments in the Djibouti Code of Conduct.

(250 words) 15

समुद्री सुरक्षा प्रक्षेत्र (डोमेन) गैर-परंपरागत खतरों का सामना करने हेतु सामूहिक बहुपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की मांग करता है। पश्चिमी हिंद महासागर में खतरों और जिबूती आचरण संहिता में हालिया संशोधन के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

India with coastal Boundary of 7517 Km is prone to maritime threats on a large scale (e.g. 26/11 attacks, Cyclones etc.)

Since, IOR ~~forms~~ accounts for 95% of Indian trade India needs multi-lateral and regional cooperation to combat threats it faces

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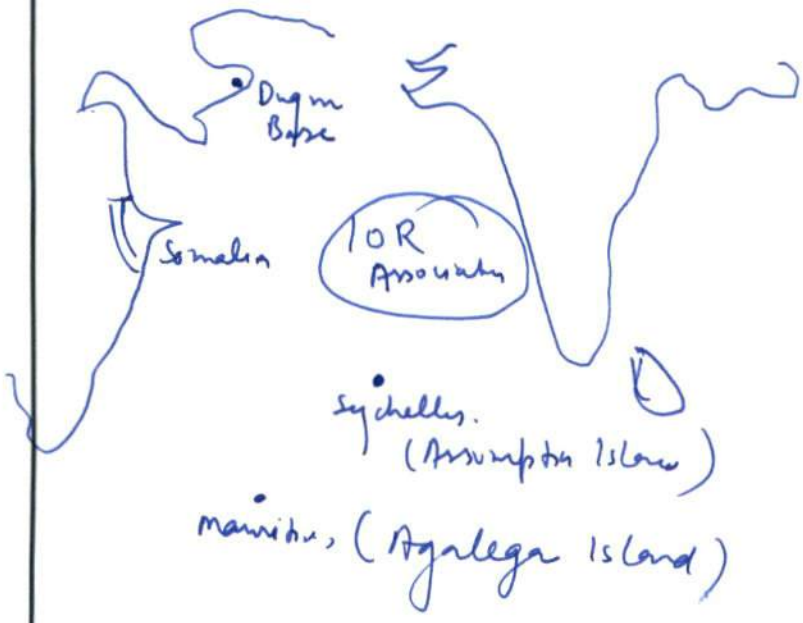
Steps



- Setting up bases
- Indian Ocean Naval Symposium
- Marine Police force
- INCOIS and RIMES for early warning systems.
- Djibouti code of conduct addressing areas like Piracy, smuggling etc.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India's space programme was initiated with the vision of utilising outer space for peaceful purposes, however with changing times it has the potential to play a significant role in strengthening security capabilities of India. Discuss with adequate examples. **(250 words) 15**

भारत का अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम, शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों हेतु बाह्य अंतरिक्ष का उपयोग करने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ आरंभ किया गया था, हालांकि बदलते समय के साथ इसमें भारत की सुरक्षा क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने की क्षमता है। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Global Space systems are heavily skewed as US owns about 50% of all satellites and recently China sent its QUESS (Quantum computing satellite) which can perform multitude of functions.

While India set up its space programme to boost up communication, Resource mapping, scientific research. Space systems has now emerged as 4th arena of war (After land, Air, Water)

China, US, Russia have developed their own satellite constellations to provide

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precise positioning systems and mapping of countries. Increasing military satellite constellations in space.

India too has displayed its space competitiveness in recent times e.g.

1. Ranked 6th on space competitiveness Index by Fulton Corporation.
2. NAVIC constellation i.e. India's Indigenous GPS system.
3. Development of cryogenic technology facilitates India's space presence
4. Development of INCOIS, SAARC satellite to provide security against and early warning against Natural disasters.
5. Operation Vyom to develop India's manned mission to space provides India a dignified space in Global space presence.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India with magnificent record of ISRO's performance, has high potential to ~~mak~~ use space tech for enhancing its security needs.

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R N 28 AUG 2018 NO. 03

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	ANKUR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	26775
Center	ORN	Date	28/08

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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11	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों से एक जवाबदेह संस्था के रूप में संसद की प्रभावकारिता में निरंतर गिरावट आई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए और साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Parliament has been envisaged as 'Temple of Indian Democracy'. A place for 4 D's → Discuss, Debate, Dialogue and Dissent to implement Constitutional ethos.

Recent Decline

① Average sessions have decreased from 120 days a year to 60 days a year (DAKSH)

② Only 26% of the Bills are referred to Parliamentary Committees (ADR report)

③ Only 34% of MP's have >90% attendance

④ The incidents of disruptions, unparliamentary Behaviour even led President to remark Parliament as 'Confederation of Anarchists'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Use of Money Bill provisions (110) to bypass Rajya Sabha e.g. Aadhaar Bill etc.

Implications

- Less discussions debate.
- loss of credibility and trust
- Subjugation of Democracy
- Taxpayer's money misuse

Solutions

(1) NCRWC recommended to fix no. of parliamentary sittings to 120 days a year

(2) Performance linked Pay system for MP's.

(3) Penalizing disruptive Behaviour in parliament

(4) Rationalizing use of whip culture by issuing whip only for substantial voting.

(5) Enforcing code of ethics for parliamentarians

(6) Use of ICT in Parliament e.g. e-Vidhaan, e-SANSAD etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) एक उल्लेखनीय सफलता होने के साथ-साथ स्तब्धकारी विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किन लक्ष्यों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

73rd Amendment to Indian constitution established PRI's as grassroot level Governance institutions. PRI's as Iyer committee reports have been light and dark ages to Indian democracy.

Successes

① Based on establishing of PRI's ⇒ nearly all states have set up PRI's

② Reservation of women ⇒ More than 16 states have extended reservation to 50% women

③ Setting up SFC's, SEC's has been periodical in most states

④ SC/ST representation has been successfully implemented in PRI's.

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Laggards

(1) PRI devolution Index reports that less than 50% states have devolved functions and requisite powers to PRI's.

(2) Only 5% of PRI's had autonomy while using funds. 95% grants were tied (Economic Survey)

(3) Panchat-Pati Syndrome or Proxy women sarpanchs was prevalent

(4) Lack of ~~municipal to~~ local cadre in functioning led to inefficiency.

Way Forward

(1) Sumit Bose committe recos to introduce local cadre, compulsory weekly Gram Sabha meeting.

(2) Iyer committe recommends Activity Mapping to reduce conflicts between Parastatals and PRI's.

(3) Enforcing recommendation of 2nd ARC.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. **(150 words) 10**

भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) केवल हमारे राष्ट्रीय खातों के रक्षक से कहीं अधिक है; यह अंत:करण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Article 148, establishes office of CAG to keep and value auditing and accounting standards in Organisations / Government / departments.

Article 150 empowers CAG to establish form/ standards of accounts to be maintained.

In recent times CAG has gone beyond mere book-keeping audit to Proprietary Audit i.e. wisdom behind transactions, policy.

It thus has rightly been called Bulwark of Indian constitution.

2G, Scam, Commonwealth Scam, Railway Accounting Scam (2017), lacunae in National Health mission (2014) are few of the various reports that led to unearthing scams in Government functioning.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14th Report of IInd ARC finds various issues with functioning of CAG :-

1. Delays in reporting
2. Post-mortem i.e. reporting after acts were commissioned
3. State assemblies had 10-12 year delay on tabling reports
4. No coherence with Internal auditors and fault-finding tendencies not improvement tendencies.

Making audit more effective

1. Concurrent Audit system
2. Time-Bound tabling of reports
3. Honest mistakes in auditing must be provided for
4. Suggesting ways to improve rather than mere fault finding
5. Issuing reports in Public domain
6. Action taken report by states / departments must also be time-bound.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना से असंगत है। समालोचनात्माक चर्चा कीजिए।

ADR report on Political funding finds out that more than 80% of political party donations were under 20,000 Rs and hence anonymous and undisclosed.

Law commission in its 255th report, Election Commission in its 2016 paper called for reforms in political funding.

Why reforms
- → builds credibility and trust in government
- → Reduces political-Criminal nexus
- → Curbs Crony Capitalism
- → Brings in transparency and accountability
- → Black money prevalence in donations

Recently Electoral Bond scheme notified by government ① reduces amount for anonymous donation to Rs 2000/-.

② Issuance of electoral Bonds by SBI for 15 days.

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(3) Only parties which got 1% of LS votes in LS elections can use electoral Bond facility.

Benefits (1) Reduces amount of anonymous disclosure

(2) KYC norms in Banks will reduce Black money

(3) Transparency and Accountability Increase.

Issues

(1) Reducing amount to 2,000 will just fragment donations in multiples of Rs 2,000.

(2) SBI is a centrally controlled bank hence party at centre gains an edge over funds.

(3) No ~~do~~ linking Aadhar or online verification to donation

(4) Additional measures like ~~reducing~~ liberal FCRA regulations, removing cap of 7.5% on private donations hamper cleansing of party functioning.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लॉबिंग हमेशा से ही विधिक और नीतिगत क्षेत्र में अपरिभाषित रूप से विद्यमान रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Lobbying refers to influencing policy makers and policies by pressure groups, interest groups etc.

In India, lobbying hasn't been legally recognized and regulated hence it takes place informally and unregulated

e.g. Tobacco manufacturers in K'nataka got central direction for 85% pictorial warning stayed.

Benefits of legalizing

(1) More open discussions, debates in policy making

(2) Interests of various pressure groups in public domain.

32

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Will reduce instance of cronyism and populist measures.

(4) Easier to regulate.

Lacunae

(1) People or Interests of marginalized may not be represented

(2) Regulation will not be easy

(3) Earlier committees like Law Commission have suggested against legalizing lobbying.

Lobbying thus has both favourable and unfavourable outcomes. Hence, it must be widely discussed in public domain before acceptance.

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6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. (150 words) 10

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

RTI Act of 2005, puts citizen at the centre of governance and grants them right to seek info regarding Government functioning.

A report by Parivartan NGO on RTI functioning found out that :→

(1) RTI had increased Transparency in Government functioning.

(2) RTI had helped unearth scams like 2G, Adarsh housing society scam

(3) It had brought reduced instances of corruption as well.

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Issues ① Only 2% of population had used RTI

② Conviction rate of only 3% for non-disclosure of information by officials

③ Many PIO's and also CIO posts remained vacant for long time

④ Government is still poor at record keeping and no voluntary disclosures were done.

⑤ Pendency of even 5-6 years in many states.

⑥ Recent amendments to RTI which enable Governments to decide term-uncertain of SIO's, and PIO's may affect functioning of RTI and bring in loyalist officials rather than Citizen centricism.

Hence, 2nd ARC reforms on RTI to promote voluntary disclosure, amending sec-8, and also supplementing with whistleblower Act must be implemented.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

(150 words) 10

सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की इसकी क्षमता पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण पर विकसित हो रही नीति की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 46 of Indian constitution empower state to take measures for benefit of SC/ST's. Recently, Centre provided for reservation in Promotions and Supreme Court decided to review Nagaraj judgement on Reservation.

Need of Promotion Reservation

(1) Only Entry level promotions hamper the representation of marginalized sections at higher levels.

(2) Only 4/57 secretaries were from SC/ST.

(3) In Maharashtra, an official was not promoted on vague grounds citing administrative efficiency.

(4) Unless, representation is proportional at all levels, Reservation fails to achieve its objectives.

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(5) It deprives sections to be at policy making levels.

Issues

(1) Nagaraj Judgement :→ Reservation in promotion should be valued on altar of administrative efficiency

(3) Reservation policy has entrenched class-conflicts rather than reducing it.

(3) Internationally too Reservation is provided only at Entry-level

Way-Forward

(1) Article 335 must be given preference while making any policy (2) Grounds for promotion must be reasonably defined

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत अपने लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास की चर्चा करते हुए, इस संबंध में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India in 2017 produced 277 MT of food grains, cereal crops. And was world's 2nd largest producer in Rice, and Ist in Milk and Milk Products. At the same time India ranked 100 of 119 on Global Hunger Index. housing one of the world's largest hungry population.

Reasons for Paradox

(1) Accessibility of food: limited to certain areas.

(2) Leakages in PDS system

(3) lack of proper storage facilities leads to 40 lakh Crore loss annually.

(4) Regional imbalance i.e. PDS presence in North East and eastern regions is still asymmetrical.

(5) Quality / Macronutrients in food are still not focused upon

(6) Inequality / Gender Bias - 53% women are anaemic.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps in the Past

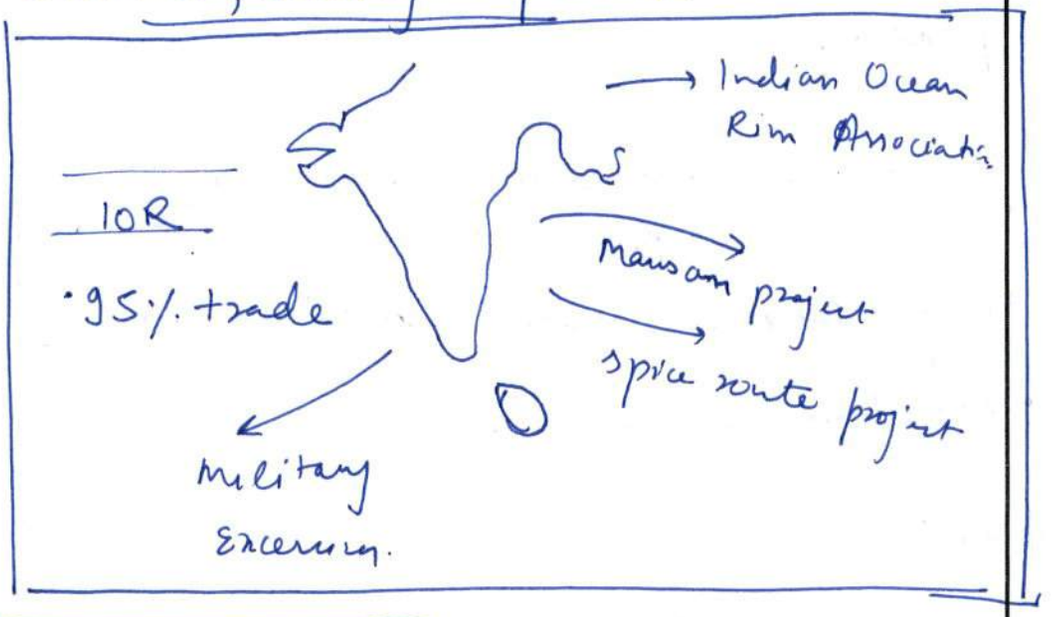
1. TPDS act which provides subsidized food to BPL families
2. BGREI :→ Bringing Green revolution to eastern India to balance Regional food production.
3. National Nutrition Strategy which provides for Kuposhan Mukt Bharat
4. Mid-Day meal Scheme to provide nutritious meals to school children.
5. SABLA, SAKSHAM schemes to look after macro-nutrient needs of adolescent.
6. NFSA :→ National Food Security Act
To achieve the goal of Kuposhan, Bhukha Bharat, Food Security that guarantees Access, Affordability, Sustainability and Utility must be ensured

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate.**(150 words) 10**

भारत, हिंद महासागर को मात्र एक जल निकाय के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संवाद के एक वैश्विक मंच के रूप में भी देखता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Indian Ocean Region forms a 'Hotspot' for India for its Economic, social, Cultural, Security importance.



Economic Importance ⊙ 90% of Economic trade by volume and 75% by value takes place via IOR

⊙ Vast Energy resources in EEZ of Indian Ocean Region.

Social With 6% population in Coastal regions. Fisheries, agriculture,

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depend upon IOR.

Cultural → Traditional trade routes, link to S.east nations, Project Mausam, spice route are dependent upon IOR.

Security · Securing sea lanes, fighting piracy.

International · Countering China's String of Pearls.

· Duqm Base in Oman, Changi in Singapore

· Assumption in Seychelles

Political

· Security and Growth of all regions i.e. SAGAR approach for collective IOR development.

Hence, IOR is more than a water body and a global platform to engage Indian and Global interests.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. **(150 words) 10**

भारत द्वारा ग्लोबल कॉमंस के प्रबंधन में बृहत्तर दायित्व ग्रहण करने के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित वार्ता दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की जलवायु नीति के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India has committed to Paris Climate Conference by adopting INDC's to reduce emissions by 33-35% and also ~~to~~ a ~~gto~~ carbon sink of 3-3.5 mn tonnes. Hence adopting a major role in Climate governance.

Change in climate change stance.

(1) from loss and damage i.e. responsibility of Developed nations to global responsibility.

(2) Common and differentiated responsibilities approach.

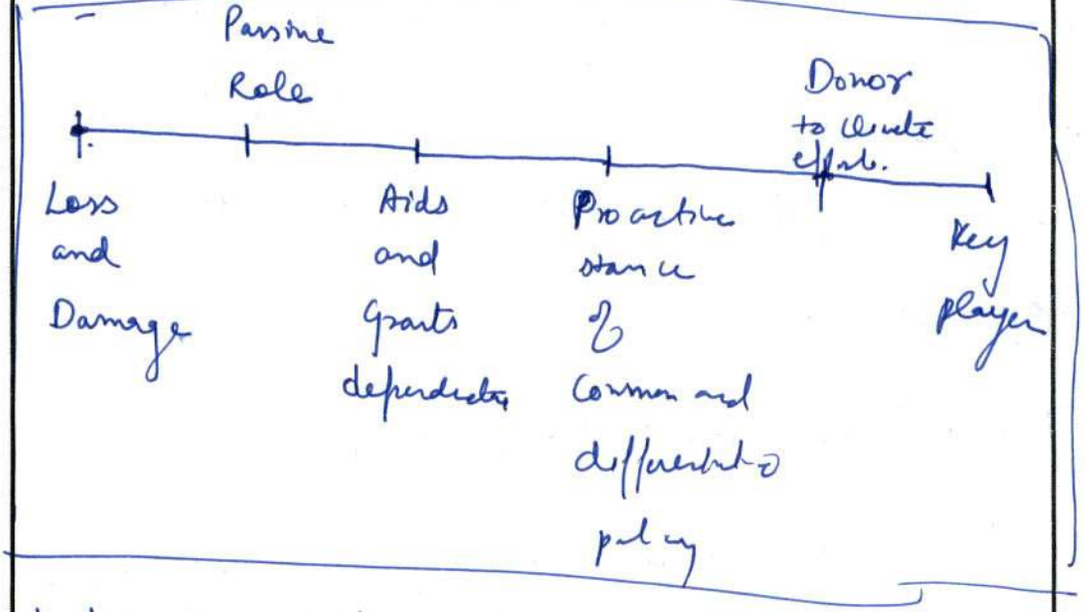
(3) Identification of Gender role in climate change by adopting Gender Action plan

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) With US Backing out of Paris deal Onus has shifted to Asian countries as well.

(5) Signing of ISA with France, and establishing NISE in Gurgaon.

(6) Policies like NAPCC etc adopted.



India has taken up a proactive role in climate governance. It has also set targets of Renewable energy (175 GW) and curbed use of fossil fuels to achieve INDC's.

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11. Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 words) 15**

वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही हैं।

Artic 280 of Indian constitution establishes FC as ~~Fiscal~~ Wheel of Fiscal Federalism (KC Wheare)

Article 280 mandates FC to look into :-

- → sharing arrangements between Centre and states
- → Augmenting revenue sources of both Centre and State
- → advise on sharing funds to local self-governance institutions
- → enforce and suggest principles to reduce fiscal profligacy and introduce fiscal discipline
- → Other matters as referred by President in Terms of references. (ToR)

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Issues in 15th Commission TOR's

(1) Population data for devolution to be based on 2011 census.

Since southern states have stabilized their populations, they may suffer.

(2) Look into sharing formula of 14th FC

Reconsidering the 32→42% devolution share suggested by 14th FC

(3) To look into incurring or not incurring expenditures on populist measures which hampers the freedom of states

(4) Reducing cap on Fiscal debt to 1.8% for states.

(5) Suggest a debt roadmap for states.

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15th TOR curbs on freedoms of states and violates Basic principle of Federalism

Way Forward

(1) NCRWC commission in 2002 recommended to fix TOR's in consultation with states.

(2) Members of 15th FC must have representative of states as well

(3) Finance Commission recos to be tabled in Inter-state councils, other platforms before acceptance by central government

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian Constitution is rightly referred to as Cosmopolitan Constitution as it instills values from both indigenous and exogenous sources. (KC Wheare)

Synthesis of Western Movements

(1) French revolution ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity as visible in Article 14-19

(2) Idea of Russian revolution Justice in Preamble and DPSP's.

(3) Idea of Socialist welfare state in DPSP's

(4) Right to life, liberty (American revolution) in Article 21.

(5) Participation of labour in management of Industry under DPSP

(6) Article 39(b), 39(c) to prevent concn of wealth

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Indian Independence and Values

(1) A Union of states to establish a Unbreakable Nation (Princely states secessionist tendencies)

(2) Gandhian ideals as reflected in DPSP's Article 40 (Panchayat), 43 (cooperatives)

(3) The idea of Secular nation to accomodate interest of all religions

(4) Positive affirmation under Article 15, 16 to provide security to oppressed sections

(5) Abolishing Untouchability under Article 17.

(6) ~~Fundar~~ Fundamental Duties under Article 51A → respect national ideals
→ fraternity, Brotherhood
→ renounce practices derogatory to women
→ respect national symbol

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(7) 73rd / 74th Amendment give meaning to Gandhian model of grass-root democracy.

(8) Right to Education for all.

Hence, it can be seen that Indian constitution embodies spirit of liberty, equality, tolerance from various sources still is a case sui generis (Granville Austin)

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13. What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. **(250 words) 15**

लोकतंत्र में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका का क्या महत्व है? न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु हमारी राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में निहित रक्षोपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Judiciary seeks to achieve equality, liberty, freedom, federalism and Independent Judiciary guarantees so. (Justice Thomas)

Indian Judiciary with provisions of Judicial review, Activism has safeguarded the democratic nature of constitution.

Importance

(1) Reviewing of legislative acts ensures constitutionalism e.g. NJAC striking down

(2) Ensures democratic justice to marginalized e.g. PIL in Husainara Khatoon Case.

(3) Builds Credibility and Trust in Government functions e.g. Lily Thomas Case, PUCL case

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(4) Recently a more biocentric role to ensure sustainability of development e.g. CNG use, CAMPA ruling.
(MC Mehta Case)

(5) Provides against legislative adventurism and Executive excess e.g. DC Wadhwa Case (ordinance), SR Bommai Case to enforce federalism.

(6) Writs to guard against arbitrary use of power by legislature, Executive

Hence, Independence of Judiciary is of paramount importance in sustaining democracy.

Safeguards

(1) Emoluments charged on Consolidated Fund of India

(2) Impeachment procedure has been provided in details under Judicial Enquiry Act 1968.

(3) Barring of practicing in courts after

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retirement

(4) Appointment of Secretarial staff is done by the Judiciary itself.

(5) Appointment of Judges ~~and~~ only on recommendation of Judiciary (SP Gupta Case)

(6) Article 50 provides for separation of Judiciary and Executive

(7) Conduct of Judges cannot be discussed except for impeachment motion in parliament.

Hence, independence of Judiciary is guarded by constitution. Moreover provisions of Judicial review, Writs, special leave (136) add to Judicial governance and prudence.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारतीय संघवाद काफ़ी हद तक परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर चुका है जहाँ राज्यों को अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रबंधन पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण है, तथापि गंभीर संरचनात्मक समस्याएं अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Federalism is defined as sharing of roles and responsibilities between Core and constituent units. Indian federalism has matured with increasing devolution of fiscal / political control to states viz :→

① 14th FC increase share of states from 32% → 42%.

② Rationalization of Central Sector schemes gives states fiscal independence

③ Recently, states were allowed to borrow from International lending platforms.

④ Setting up of NITI Aayog, GST council enforce Fiscal federalism.

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(5) Schemes like UDAY, Antyodaya where states are give Fiscal space to manage debt and borrowings

(6) Abolishing Special Category status brings more objectivity in centre-state relations.

(7) Reduced use of Article 356 since Bommai Judgment has enhanced political federalism.

Structural Problems

(1) Office of Governor has again been in news for misuse of power in recent K'nataka, Goa, Manipur states.

(2) Inter-state Council's meeting have been irregular (not met since 12 years)

(3) Bias towards weight of Centre's votes in GST council (1/3rd to centre)

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(4) NCRWC, Sarkaria commission recommendations on Centre-state relations have not yet been adopted

(5) Recently setting of 15th FC TOR without state's consultation.

(6) Paradiplomacy (sub-national foreign engagement) still lacks as visible in recent UAE-Kerala disaster relief issue.

Way Forward

(1) Accept Punchi Commission recos of
→ strengthening ISC
→ consulting CM for appointing Governors

(2) Venkatchaliah report of fixing TOR with state's concurrence

(3) Adopting and Adhering on SR Bommai's case ruling

These can set up and sustain 'Wise and Unique' Indian Federal setup.

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15. The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरूद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 forms the major backbone of Indian Anti-Corruption efforts.

Recently Proposed Amendments

(1) Protection of Retired civil servants as well ⇒ sanction required to prosecute retired civil servants too.

(2) Bribe taker as well as Bribe giver covered under Corruption Act.

(3) Corruption is classified as heinous crime category : minimum imprisonment to 7 years.

(4) Lokpal is identified as sanctioning Authority for senior civil servants.

(5) 'Intent' should also be considered alongside abuse of authority to convict civil servant.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) ~~Non~~ gratification in 'kind' also covered

(7) Corporate houses, commercial businesses can also be charged for corruption.

While the amendments appear to be strict and a feather in cap for Anti-corruption but it faces severe shortcomings as :→

(1) Lokpal has not been set up yet, hence no sanctioning authority present.

(2) Collusive and Coercive Bribery have not been differentiated

(3) Extension of protection to retired Civil Servants can be counter-productive

(4) Proving 'Intent of Abuse' is vague and is difficult to objectively prove.

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Hence recent amendments need to be tweaked on lines of 2nd ARC, Vohra committee recommendations :-

(1) Differentiate between Collusive and Coercive Bribery

(2) Amend Article 311 which guarantee against removal/dismissal

(3) Release of Assets of Civil Servants in Public domain etc.

(4) Case to Case Basis sanctioning Authority. (At max 3 levels up the authority being questioned)

Corruption is far worse epidemic than any other hence stringent punishment and overzealousness must be met with swiftness and severity of Actions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

India houses almost 32 lakh NGO's and over 80 lakh SHG's. It is home to world's largest voluntary sector.

Issues Plaguing Voluntary Sector

① Only 2% of NGO's filed their foreign returns

② IB report suggests NGO's engaged in anti-national, anti-development activity e.g. Kundankulam protest

③ Sabrang Trust, IRF were financed from enemy countries and extremist organisation.

④ ~~Srivijay~~ NGO's like Vijaya Trust engaged in corruption and money-laundering.

⑤ Over-regulation by Government e.g. cancellation

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of licenses of 10,000 NGO's

(6) Sri Vijay Kumar Panel reported Nexus between NGO's and Bureaucrats to siphon-off money.

(7) Recent, 'Deoria Home etc. NGO's engaged in illegal activities like Prostitution, Sex Trafficking etc.

Sri Vijay Kumar Panel suggested reforms like online report filing, reducing interface between civil servants and NGO's. and reports by 2nd ARC, National Policy on Voluntary sector 2006 also recommend setting up of National Accreditation agency for NGO's to streamline and discipline functioning.

National Accreditation Agency
- → not involved in licensing
- → provides ratings to NGO's based on several criteria
- → Brings uniformity in regulation
- → Reports in Public domain.

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Hence, establishment of National Accrediation Agency can bring in more Transparency and Accountability in Voluntary Sector Functioning. NITI Aayog has recently been appointed Accrediation Council for Voluntary Sector, which is a welcome step.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? **(250 words) 15**

बच्चों के अधिगम परिणाम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षकों के महत्व को देखते हुए, भारत में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में विद्यमान समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

A Teacher shapes not only the child in classroom but a nation outside classroom as well (Tagore)

A Teacher's presence in school guides, directs student's learning and future outcomes. Hence, Training of Teachers is of critical importance. Various schemes like Teacher education scheme, Shalagunvatta programme and tests like TET, CTET ensure eligibility and trained Teacher cadre.

Problems

(1) ASER Survey found that most of the teachers did not hold desired eligibility degree for teaching.

(2) States and centre had different training

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

patterns for teacher training

(3) Absence of uniform training patterns affected teacher performance

(4) More than 7,000 schools had no eligible teachers and 87,000 schools had only a single teacher.

(5) Lack of infrastructure for Teacher training, no use of ICT to provide timely updation was reported.

Addressing Issues

(1) National Education Policy 2016 recommends setting up of specialized Teacher training institution.

(2) Uniform training criteria and curriculum for teachers

(3) K. Kasturirangan Panel suggested for an Indian Education Service

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to regulate, monitor standards of education including Teacher Education

(4) Timely up-training courses for teachers on lines of TSR Subramanian report.

(5) Use of ICT to deliver training to remote areas as well

(6) Increasing fund allocation for teacher training (only 1.46% of education allocation used for training)

(7) Online exams to curb corruption in recruitment of teachers e.g. Haryana teacher recruitment scam.

Teachers form an inevitable part of student's career and growth, hence a renewed focus on Training via schemes like Integrated education development scheme are need of the hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आयुष्मान भारत जैसी अति व्यापक और लाभकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कई बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India performs poorly on Lancet's Health Index (120 posn / 122). Increasing burden of NCD's (60%) and higher out of pocket expenditure (70%) call for major policy reform.

Ayushman Bharat

- National Health Protection Scheme
  - Coverage to tune of 5 lakh per household
  - Covers 10 crore families
  - covers secondary and tertiary care.
- Health and Wellness Centre Scheme.
  - establishing 1.5 lakh care centres
  - comprehensive care
  - high-end facilities.

The scale of Ayushman Bharat is largest among any country, it is the world's largest healthcare scheme.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(OBSTACLES)

- Funds :→ India's health expenditure is only 1.4% of GDP. Hence, funds to finance Ayushman is a major obstacle.
- Functionaries India has doctor availability only 0.7/1000.
- Infrastructure : Beds, drugs, medicines procurement is to be done on a large scale
- Identification of Beneficiaries No criteria has yet been defined
- Grass-root Integration CAG in its 2014 report on Healthcare recommended to improve ground-level Health institutions as priority. → access for all.
- Stability of Scheme many schemes have vanished 'coz of change in central government, hence a legal/statutory backing is must

- Coverage of orphan diseases, AMR has not been substantiated

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward

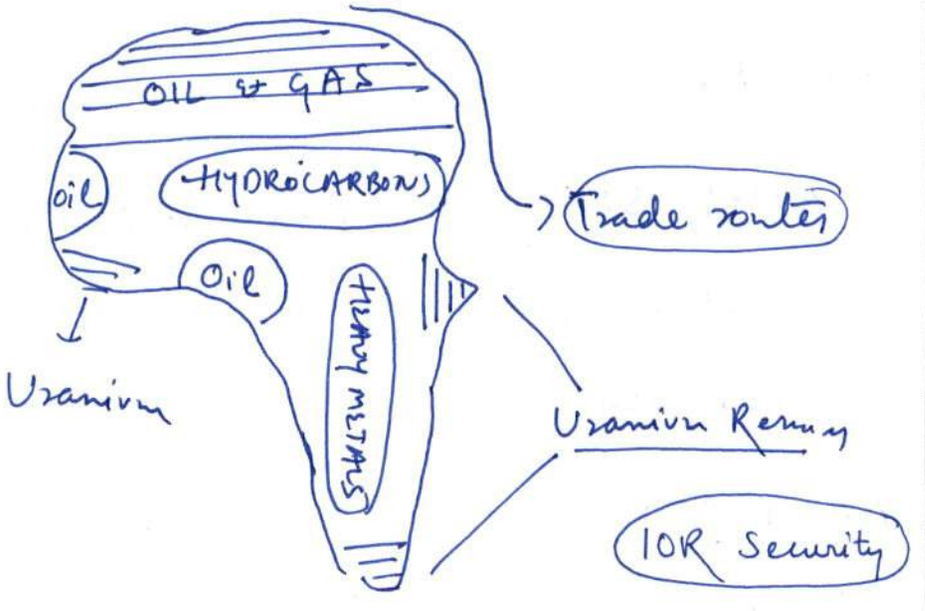
- Reforms in MCI to ensure availability of doctors
- Implementing reforms like National Health Stack, ICT in healthcare.
- Using SECC 2011 deprivation criteria as identification measure.
- Integrating goals of National Health policy with scheme to cover AMR, orphan diseases etc.
- Training ANM's, ASHA, PMC's to provide services at grass root level
- Increasing Health expenditure to 2.4% - 3% of GDP to finance such schemes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारत, चीन के वित्तीय प्रभुत्व की बराबरी नहीं कर सकता, यह देखा जा रहा है कि भारत ऐसे विविध तरीके अपना रहा है जिसके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

Africa is termed as 'El Dorado' the financial Utopia for its vast manpower and resources. India-African trade at present in $52 Bn (Economic Survey) compared to Chinas $268 Bn trade with Africa.



Resource Map of Africa

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~~Lata~~ China has in recent times expanded its financial clout in Africa with more than 2900 ventures, ~~mak~~ Djibouti as Chinese base, investments to large scale in Africa. India has taken a Smart power approach to counter Chinese incursions and alleviate India-Africa relation.

① Asia-Africa Growth Corridor with Japan to invest in Africa and enhance cooperation

② TEAM-9, SITA to enhance socio-economic cooperation in West and East Africa respectively.

③ AARDO :- India is a founder member and largest investor in Asia-Africa Rural development Organisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) India-Africa Forum Summits since 2015 to jointly resolve economic/social issues in ~~Asia~~ India-Africa

China's Presence in Africa has faced criticism because of employing Chinese people rather African nationals, lack of environment concern etc. India with its socio-economic cooperation and also taking measures to provide safety to African nationals in India can Augment India-Africa relation and increase trade to 300Bn$ from current $50Bn (India-Africa Forum vision).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि अमेरिका द्वारा अपने विरोधियों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। CAATSA का उदाहरण लेते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की स्थिति में अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है।

Recent times have seen protectionism and deglobalization measures by U.S to safeguard its interests. Recently launched U.S security strategy and CAATSA (Countering American Adversaries by Trade sanctions Act) affect India as well.

CAATSA
- → Sanctions on IRAN
  - → Backing out of JCPOA
- → Sanction on RUSSIA
- → Sanction on Chinese imports to tune of ~~Bn250.~~ $250 Bn
- → Sanction on North Korea for violation of Singapore Summit declaration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact on India

(1) Iran is 3rd largest exporter of oil to Indian continent. Iran accepts payment in Indian Rupees

(2) Sanctions impact India-Russia defence relations (S-400 missiles etc)

(3) China is second largest Indian trade partner at $84 Bn trade.

Hence, India's economy, defence, diplomatic ties are affected by US sanctions.

Shielding Indian Interests

(1) India's policy on non-affected by sanctions of other nations must be carefully treaded.

(2) Focusing on newer markets like Africa.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Building stronger ties with ASEAN, Mercosur, EU.

(4) Increasing Domestic Production and consumption of Goods

(5) Joseph Nye's concept of smart power i.e. Soft Power and Hard Power to stabilize relations with other countries.

Indian paradigm of NAM, panchsheel which involves mutual respect and sovereignity in International affairs can help balance US sanctions and Indian interests.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain why it is important to urgently address the problem of poor land records and infirmity of land titles in India. Also discuss how this problem can be addressed. **(150 Words) 10**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि भारत में ख़राब भू-अभिलेखों एवं भूमि अधिकारों के सुदृढ़ नहीं होने की समस्या का तत्काल समाधान करना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इस समस्या का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है।

India is endowed with 2.4% of Global land resources, and being a majoritarianly Agri based economy Land records assume tantamount importance, in Indian subcontinent.

Importance of land Record Modernisation

(1) India supports 17% of total world population.

(2) Delays in land acquisition hinder development of sectors like Infrastructure, agriculture etc.

(3) Lack of conclusive land titles instigate excessive litigation and delays.

(4) With focus on SEZ, promotion of clusters (APZ, CEZ, SEZ) land titles hold tantamount importance.

(5) Obsolete laws like Registration Act, 1908 make it vulnerable to disputes

(6) Lack of use of ICT in land records hinder development of Agriculture, economy etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Addressing the Problems

① Use of ICT in land Records Modernizatn programme as identified by NITI Aayog.

② Establishing laws like Modern land leasing Act, Contract Farming laws.

③ Initiatives like Land pooling, land Banks (Orissa Model) to ease land acquisition

④ Enforcement of LARR Act, 2013 to ensure easier acquisition.

⑤ Arrangements like Value Capture Financing so as to alleviate supply side Problems.

⑥ Engaging states as land is a state subject India has taken several steps in this direction viz. Modernizatn of land Records Programme, Model land leasing law, Model Contract farming law to ensure smooth and swift land Issue Resolutn.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. What are the special features of the infrastructure sector that make its financing a challenge? What measures have been taken to facilitate adequate amount of finance to this sector?

(150 Words) 10

अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक के वे विशेष लक्षण क्या हैं जो इसके वित्तीयन को चुनौतीपूर्ण बना देते हैं? इस क्षेत्रक में वित्त की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन-से उपाय किए गए हैं।

Finance Committee 2009 defines Infrastructure sector as a 'support service' and one with multiplier effects on economy. It identified sectors like Transportation, Logistics (2018), Communication, Energy etc as infrastructure sector.

Financial Challenges in Infra Sector

① Land acquisition laws are obsolete and litigation prone. (Registration Act 1901)

② India needs 59 lakh crores of Investment in Infrastructure sector (12th 5 year Plan)

③ Rising NPA's (8.4 lakh cr) with Banks increase their liability side.

④ Global and domestic economy slowdown.

⑤ Funds like Pension, Insurance can only invest in AAA credit sector.

⑥ Poor Risk allocation framework, Renegotiation contracts example PPP investment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures Taken

1. Introduction of Masala Bonds (Rupee denominated bonds) to promote investments.
2. Setting up of IIFCL (Indian Infra Finance Corporation limit) to engage Private Investments.
3. Setting up InViT (Infrastructure Investment) Trusts. (Mutual Fund based model)
4. Relaxing norms for investment in Pension and Insurance bonds (from AAA to AA)
5. NITI Aayog and ADB International signed agreement on boosting Infrastructure Investment.
6. Logistics sector has been given Infrastructure status.

Way Forward

Infrastructure Sector with its Multiplier effects, needs to be complemented with all round incentives in land acquisition, PPP promotion for a desired economy growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Despite favourable circumstances, India's electronics manufacturing has been unable to respond to the rising demand. Discuss. What steps can be taken to address this situation? **(150 Words) 10**

अनुकूल परिस्थितियों के बावजूद, भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण बढ़ती मांग के प्रति अनुक्रिया करने में असमर्थ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति को संबोधित करने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India recently became 2nd largest Assembly destination for electronics (WEF report). With increasing wages in China's sphere. India with 150% less wages and spurt of schemes in electronics sector is a favourable destination for electronics Manufacturing.

Demand - Supply Mismatch

(1) Regulation → Labour laws, land laws make it difficult to set up Electronics manufacturing zones.

(2) Investments → economy slowdown, NPA's make electronics manufacturing in want of demand.

(3) Competition from China (largest electronics manufacturer)

(4) IPR shortcoming Protection of Patents, intellectual rights are laggardly in India which keeps 22 FDI and Foreign manufacturers.

(5) Nations like Mexico have increased the competition in favourable destinations for Electronics manufacturing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Inverted duty structure [PSB - 40%] make it easier to import than to manufacture.

(7) lack of skilled employees and R&D

Steps Taken

(1) M-SIPS to boost electronics manufacturing by setting up EMZ and cluster approach.

(2) Phased Manufacturing Programme, Fast Track Task Force

(3) NITI Aayog in its three year Action Agenda identified ~~Electro~~ ESDM sector as sunrise sector (4) Schemes like skill India, land pooling, Early Harvest ~~Program~~ Scheme.

Way Forward

(1) Easing labour laws, land laws.

(2) Boosting Electronic Based skill development

(3) Strengthening India's IPR policy to curb Intellectual Property Protection laminaes.

(4) Involving Private Sector (IBM, TCS) to boost ESDM growth.

These steps will help set up India as favorable ESDM destination.

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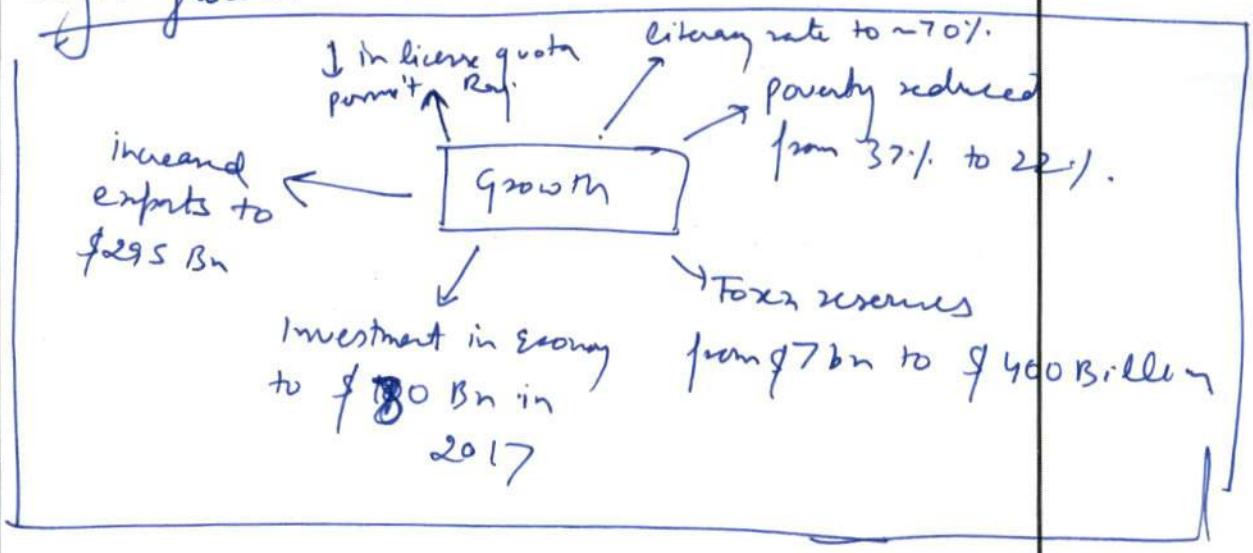
4. Despite registering a high growth rate in the post-reform era, India continues to witness a high incidence of poverty. Explain this paradox and suggest ways to resolve it. **(150 Words) 10**

आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद की अवधि में उच्च संवृद्धि दर दर्ज करने के बावजूद, भारत लगातार निर्धनता की अति व्यापकता का साक्षी रहा है। इस विरोधाभास की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसका समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Post 1991, LPG (Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation reforms) India registered a high growth rate in all sector.



Despite these high growth Indicators India still houses largest population of World's poor, and highest incidence of hunger and Malnutrition in the world (Hungama report). According to Rangarajan committee 1/3 Every one in three people in India was poor.

R

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Reasons ① Sectoral divide While private sector saw a boost, health and Education expenditures are lowest among BRICS countries.

② Low skill development making large population unemployed (103rd rank in human capital Index)

③ Regional disparity While states like Maharashtra, TN benefitted BIMARU states still lacked Private sector involvement

④ Urban-Rural Divide only 20% of ~~has~~ educational institutes cater to Rural areas.

⑤ Agriculture sector still saw minimal investments and growth.

Solutions

① Boosting growth in Agriculture sector by PRWD, and productivity

② Skill development initiatives (schemes like SANKALP, STRIVE, PMKVY)

③ Increasing jobs to 10 mn per year from current 6.5 mn

④ Strengthening of programmes like MNREGA, NRLM etc.

⑤ Increased Investment in Health and Education sector.

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5. In light of the argument that India has entered a regime of "permanent surpluses", discuss whether the time has come to remove agricultural commodities completely from Essential Commodities Act. **(150 Words) 10**
इस तर्क के आलोक में कि भारत "स्थायी अधिशेषों" के युग में प्रवेश कर गया है, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या कृषि जिंसों को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम से पूर्णतया हटा देने का समय आ गया है।

~~Sto~~ India in year 2017 produced 277 MT of cereal crops and 300 MT of Horticulture crops (NSSO 74th round). The procurement by FCI was in excess of tune of 53% and also Post-harvest losses amounted to 1 lakh crores. Above figures cite the bumper production in Indian subcontinent.

NITI Aayog's ~~ita~~ ~~itals~~ Task Force on Agriculture and Shanta Prasad Committee vouched for Reforms in ECA to curb losses and permanent surplus problem.

ISSUES IN ECA

(1) Essential Commodities Act provides for action against hoarders, Black marketing and stocking of Public Commodities which includes Agricultural commodities as well.

(2) ECA fails to distinguish between processors, retailers, manufacturing units hence

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making them vulnerable to legal action.

(3) Moreover ECA has been misused by state in name of curbing hoarding.

Reforms

(1) Agricultural commodities must be kept out of ECA's ambit

(2) Retailers, Processors must be kept out of ECA's purview

(3) Model Contract Farming law keeps out agri and horticulture products from ECA and APMC's jurisdiction.

Reforming ECA will ensure income security to farmers as well as protection to ~~stockers~~ legally enterprises and innocuous retailers. Alongside APMC reforms, providing for NWR's and cold chain systems will help curbing menace of Permanent surpluses.

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6. The 1988 National Forest Policy (NFP) was visionary in its scope and ambition. However, there is a need for a new forest policy in the current context. Discuss. **(150 Words) 10**

1988 की राष्ट्रीय वन नीति (NFP) अपने विषय-क्षेत्र और लक्ष्य की दृष्टि से दूरदर्शी थी। हालांकि, वर्तमान संदर्भ में एक नवीन वन नीति की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India ranks 10th in Global Forest Area and houses 23% of Forest to total land Area. With changing global scenario the need for a dynamic policy has come into light.

NFP, 1988

(1) Increasing forest cover area to $\frac{1}{3}$rd of total Area to improve ecosystem service.

(2) Setting up National Afforestation Board to increase and implement 33% goal

(3) It catered to rights of Traditional communities and provide for wildlife protection.

(4) Also NFP 1988 provided for Penal provisions and integration with FRA, 2006.

Hence NFP 1988 was visionary both in scope and ambition which resulted into ...

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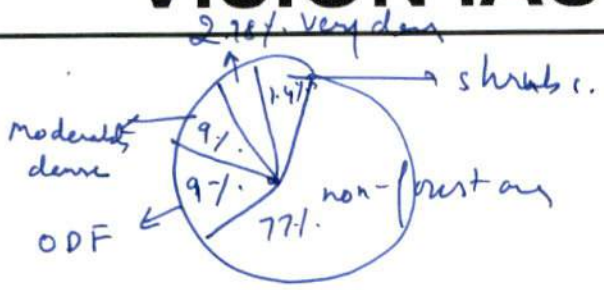

• Also forest cover saw an increase from 19% to approx 22%, ~~forest~~ cover

Need for New policy

Climate change, Increasing anthropogenic emissions, India's commitment to Paris meet (INDC's), Traditional Forest rights and concerns with Man-~~human~~ Animal conflict make it imperative to draft & modify a new policy.

In this regard, India has come up with draft New Forest policy which account for above challenges and is based on vision of Greener, Better, Integrated Biocentric India.

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7. How does rapid urbanization increases the vulnerability to major disasters? Explaining with examples, suggest measures to develop disaster-resilient cities. **(150 Words) 10**

द्रुत शहरीकरण प्रमुख आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कैसे बढ़ाता है। उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या करते हुए, आपदा-प्रत्यास्थ शहरों का विकास करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

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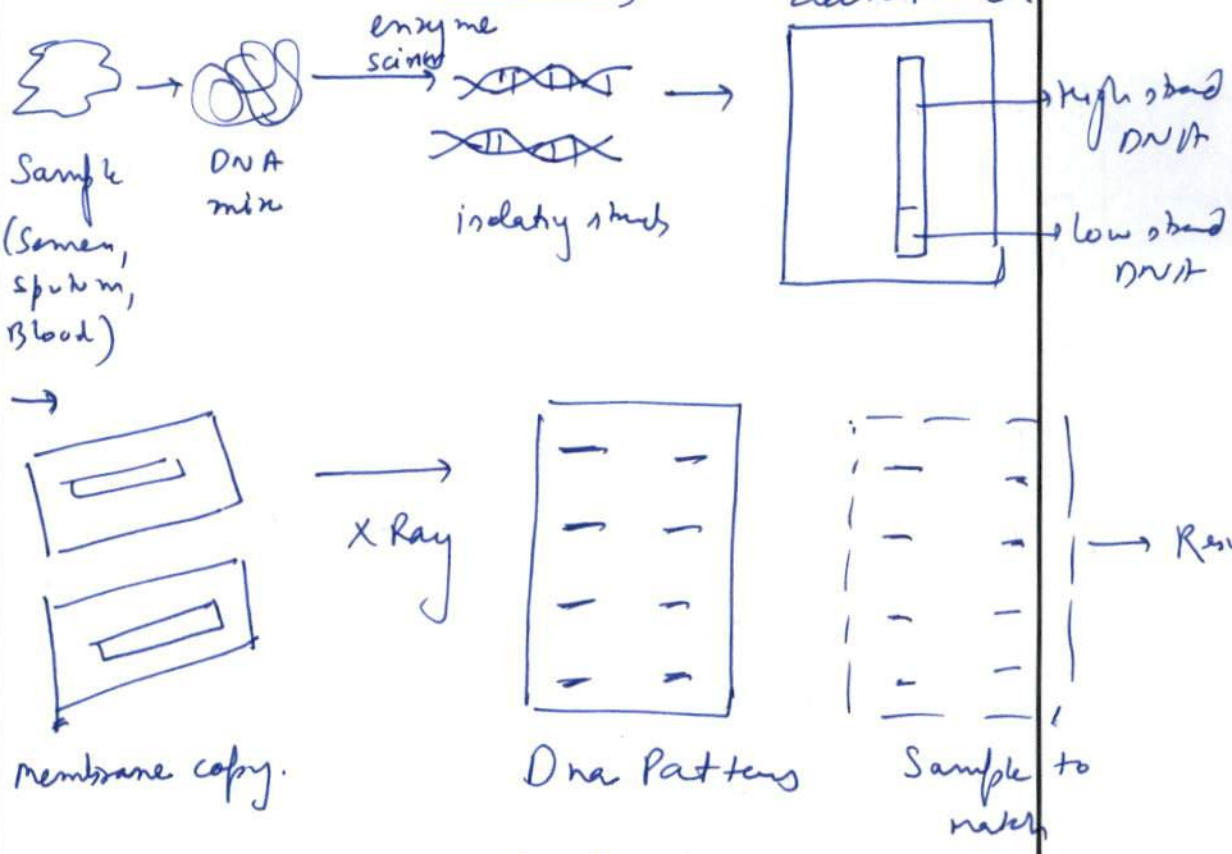
8. Explain DNA profiling and highlight its forensic application. Also discuss the significance of DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2018 in this regard. **(150 Words) 10**

डीएनए प्रोफाइलिंग की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसके फॉरेंसिक अनुप्रयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी (प्रयोग और लागू होना) विनियमन विधेयक, 2018 के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

DNA Profiling



DNA Profiling is a ~~transact~~ tool of molecular Biology that is used to ascertain Veracity of DNA claims, Finger print matching, identification of missing person et. As stated by NITI Aayog in its LEO report DNA profiling can help boost investigations, settling

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identity claims and also identifying and convicting missing persons.

Recently introduced DNA Bill holds significance as it :-

(1) Sets up DNA regulatory Authority to monitor labs, forensics departments and boost DNA profiling

(2) Setting up Data Banks to collect, store, DNA data

(3) Penalizing for data misappropriation to tune of 1 lakh

(4) Makes DM's assent compulsory to acquire DNA samples

(5) Consent of ~~same~~ person required except in certain offences.

This will help set up a regulatory regime for improving criminal investigation and missing person identification. A few lawmaker like explicitly detailing of offences where consent is not mandatory will Boost its implementation and ↓ misuse.

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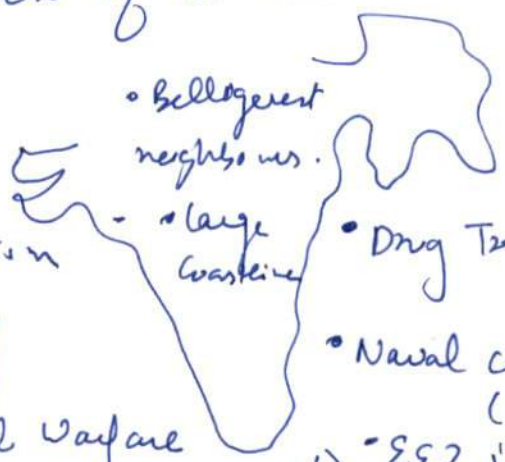
9. What is meant by the term Blue Water Capabilities? In this context, identify the key measures that have been undertaken to enhance the blue water capabilities of the Indian Navy. **(150 Words) 10**

ब्लू वाटर क्षमताएँ पद का क्या अर्थ है? इस प्रसंग में भारतीय नौसेना की ब्लू वाटर क्षमताओं का संवर्द्धन करने के लिए किए गए प्रमुख उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Blue water capabilities denote a nation's capability to carry out offshore operations in international seas and naval prowess of a nation.

Need



- Belligerent neighbours.
- Large Coastline
- Terrorism
- Piracy
- Naval Warfare
- String of pearls
- Drug Trafficking
- Naval cooperation (IOR) (MILAN)
- EEZ issues UNCLOS

Measures Taken

(1) Setting up Integrated Action Theatre Command in A&N islands

(2) Building indigenous Nuclear capable submarine like ARIHANT

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(3) Acquiring CHAKRA vessel etc.

(4) National Offshore Patrol vessels like Shaurya etc.

(5) Enhanced cooperation with foreign navies like MALABAR exercise, ION-symposium

(6) Setting up Indian Coast Guard unit to step up Coastal security and security.

(7) India is a member of IOR-ARC and other platforms.

(8) Invest India has identified Naval ~~Sec~~ Capacity Building sector for PPP growth

A nation's security rests on its hard power which involves Naval might as forefront corner. With India taking up enhanced role in Global affairs. Boosting Naval capabilities via forelisted ~~and~~ measures strengthen India's image and footprint

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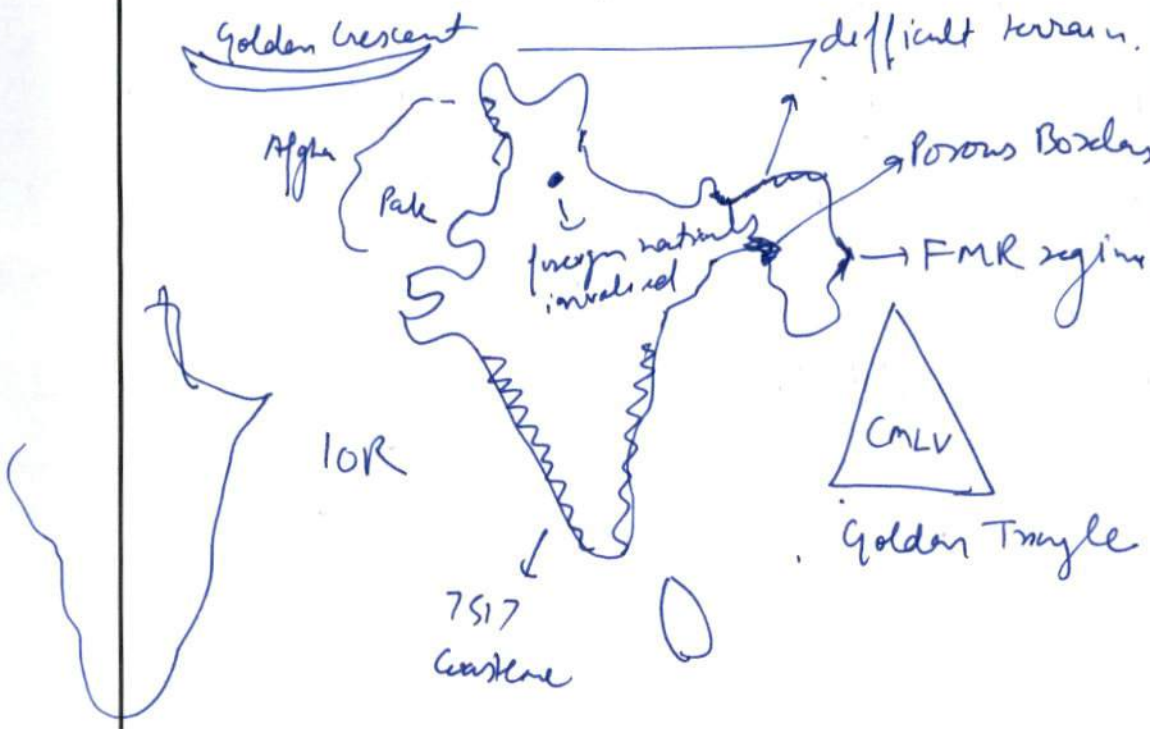
10. Identify the factors that make India vulnerable to drug trafficking? Also discuss the key steps taken to deal with it in our country. **(150 Words) 10**

उन कारकों की पहचान कीजिए जो भारत को ड्रग तस्करी के प्रति सुभेद्य बनाते हैं? साथ ही, हमारे देश में इससे निपटने के लिए उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।



A mix of factors like proximity to Global Drug markets, porous Borders, difficult terrain make India prone to Increased instances of Drug Trafficking. Moreover Increased connivance with officials and drug peddlers, pop-culture, unemployment of youth and foreign unregulated contacts add to Indias woes.

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Steps Taken

(1) Drug trafficking is included under UAPA 1967, PMLA act 2002 which entails strict punishment.

(2) Drug and psychotropic substances act regulates sale of drugs without prescription

(3) Partnership with health centres and NGO's like NoDrug Association.

(4) Increased border surveillance under CIBMS, setting up Integrated Checkpost.

(5) Customs Regulations for Airport and seas enlist drug trafficking as serious offence

(6) signing up International accords like UN Convention against drug trafficking (ECOSOC)

Way ~~Forward~~

To ~~prevent drug trafficking~~

(7) India is a member to ECOSOC's office against drug peddling.

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11. How do higher global crude oil prices affect the Indian economy? What steps can be taken to gradually insulate India from global oil price volatility in the long term? **(250 Words) 15**

कच्चे तेल की उच्च वैश्विक कीमतें भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं? दीर्घावधि में भारत को वैश्विक तेल की अस्थिर कीमतों से सुरक्षित करने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India is world's 3rd largest importer of crude oil hence oil payments has a serious affect on Indian economy.

Higher prices and effects

(1) Higher prices leads to Current account deficit as India is a major exporter

(2) Higher prices lead to higher raw material cost for sectors like fuel, fertilizer which causes inflation.

(3) linking of domestic prices to global prices affects fuel needs of almost 23 crore vehicles and population at large in India.

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(4) Asian Premium by OPEC countries has also added to differential pricing b/w West and Rest and adds to disadvantage in global trade.

Steps to Insulate

(1) Procurement of oil from countries like Jordan, Iran which offer domestic currency acceptance to mitigate against oil prices.

(2) Dependence on oil must be reduced by increasing investments in renewable sector

(3) Methanol based economy, Bio-fuel oriented economy focus

(4) Engaging with nations like Angola, Ecuador on a bilateral basis to alleviate oil pricing issues.

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Measures Taken

(1) National Biofuel Policy → to generate fuel from 600 million excess of Biomass

(2) ↓ duties and GST on ethanol and Methanol

(3) Move from BS III – BS IV for efficient oil usage

(4) Renewable energy target ~~from~~ to 175 GW by 2022

(5) National Offshore wind energy policy

(6) HELP, Identification of Sedimentary Basins, Coal Bed methane programme and identification of Shale-gas basins for reducing dependence on imports.

(7) Engaging with African and middle-eastern nations on bilateral basis.

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12. Critically discuss the role of private sector in skill development in India in recent years. In this context, what are the measures required to improve oversight as well as financing in the skill development sector?

(250 Words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में कौशल विकास में निजी क्षेत्रक की भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, कौशल विकास क्षेत्रक में निरीक्षण और साथ ही वित्तीयन में सुधार के लिए कौन-से उपाय आवश्यक हैं?

India houses more than 31.5 mn unemployed and only 2.3% of the workforce is skilled (CMIE). Skill development holds critical importance in various fields like increasing GDP, boosting economy and improving human capital formation.

Role of Private Sector

(1) Setting up Skill Sector Corporations with help of Private Sector

(2) Setting up NSDC in a PPP model to increase skill penetration.

(3) Jointly Providing NSQF (National Skill Quality Framework) to test skill certification.

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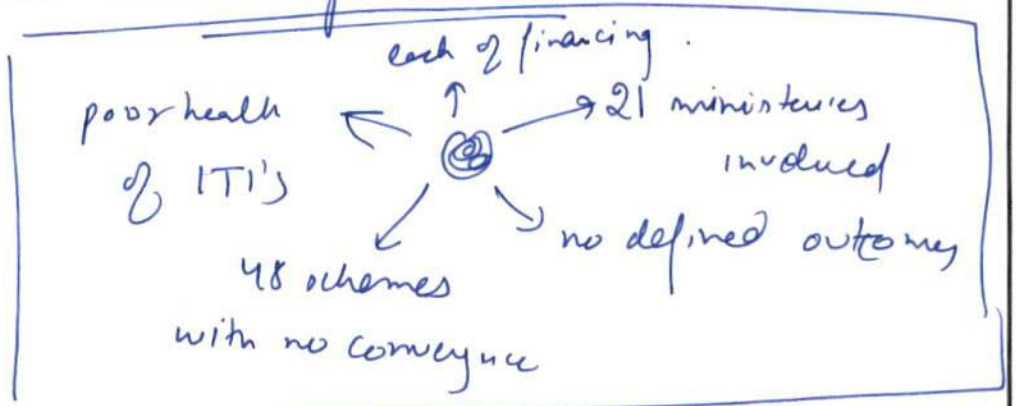
(4) Private Sector is a recognised partner in National Skill development policy 2015.

(5) Niti Aayog and FICCI jointly launched a vision statement for Skill India Mission "Provide skills at large scale of high standards at high speed."

Issues and Challenges still remain as identified by Sawmaiya committee and Shanda prasad committee.



Hence, NITI Aayog and Economic Survey have identified following areas of improving oversight and financial support :-

(1) Launch of skill Impact Bonds where govt. reimburses private sector on meeting targets

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(2) Setting up online certification ~~and~~ platform to reduce leakages

(3) A skill monitoring committee to check progress and achievement of outcomes

(4) Using International support from Organisations like WB, UN etc.

(5) Incentivising skill development as part of CSR activities

(6) Skill Mission ~~sto~~ to be listed under Priority Sector lending Norms.

These measures will help achieve Skill India's Mission of Connect employer-employee, Correct demand mismatch, Catalyse skilling, Certify skill achievement.

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13. The e-commerce sector has been booming in India for the last few years. Examine the need for its regulation in light of the recently proposed draft e-commerce policy. Further, identify the challenges that the sector is currently facing. **(250 Words) 15**

ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्रक विगत कुछ वर्षों से भारत में तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। हाल ही में प्रस्तावित ड्राफ्ट ई-कॉमर्स नीति के आलोक में इसके विनियमन की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्रक द्वारा वर्तमान में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां की पहचान कीजिए।

Annual E-commerce Stats (2018) identify Indian e-commerce sector as a 6500 crore industry with potential to be a 20,000 Crore Industry by 2026. With surgence of stalwarts like Amazon, Walmart and increasing demand, urban lifestyles and incentives (India centric) like Cash on Delivery systems. The e-commerce sector in India has witnessed booming growth.

Need For Regulation

(1) Data Colonisation : With data centres located offshore, there is increasing concern regarding data manipulation and mis-use e.g. Google-EU issue.

(2) Domestic Manufacturers and Retail suffer because of the large capital base of e-commerce giants who can sustain losses.

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• Amazon's and Flipkart's presence in Book supplies led to 65% of offline stores shutting down.

(3) Page-3 note violation which prevented a company from having more than 25% of total sales on e-commerce market.

(4) Violations have come to light in e-Pharma sector etc.

Model e-commerce policy, 2018

(1) E-commerce companies to have localised data centres.

(2) Incentivising setting up local data centres by providing tax rebates etc.

(3) Increasing FDI presence in inventory based e-commerce giants.

(4) Setting up an e-commerce platform for MSME sector.

(5) Phasing out of deep discounts gradually

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(6) Stricter implementation of Page-III note.

Model e-commerce guidelines help catering to concerns of domestic Manufacturers (MSME platform), deep discounts and data colonization concerns, but still e-commerce sector faces following challenges.

Challenges

(1) Setting up inventory stores face issue in land acquisition.

(2) With mobile & Internet penetration only 26%, the sector faces large demand shortage.

(3) It increases Urban-Rural divide.

(4) Data Security and Protection are major concerns.

(5) Competition from FDI store companies like Alibaba etc.

E-commerce sector with its challenges comes with far off benefits to India. Hence progressive policies like Data Protection framework, easing regulating and FDI norms help build a eco-vibrant e-commerce sector.

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14. Explaining the importance, highlight the achievements of dairy sector in India. Examine whether over-production is the reason for the problems being faced by the dairy industry. Give some solutions to address the problems. **(250 Words) 15**

भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसकी उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या अति-उत्पादन डेयरी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का कारण है। इन समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

In the latest EXIM reports, India has become the largest dairy and dairy product manufacturer across the globe. Dairy sector holds paramount importance in Indian subcontinent.

Achievements

① India has largest livestock population in world (14% of total livestock)

② Largest dairy product manufacturer.

③ Programmes like NDDB, operation flood, Cattle Breeding put's Indian sector at par with global leaders.

Importance

① Provides livelihood opportunities to marginal landholders (85%)

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(2) Increasing domestic demand and global demands for dairy products.

(3) Is a helping tool in meeting India's National Nutrition mission objectives.

(4) Setting up of milk-cooperatives helps the hinterlands and bridging rural-urban growth divide.

Problems Faced

(1) low milk productivity ($\frac{1}{3}^{rd}$ of NORDIC countries) in India

(2) Quality of Feed and Fodder

(3) Veterinary services and doctors availability needs large scaling up

(4) India posts 1 lakh crore animal losses cos of inefficient cold chain management.

(5) Over-production which leads to demand-supply mismatch and losses to farmers and increased wastage. (6) FTA's with countries

(7) Restrictions in name of sanitary & Phytosanitary norms.

Over-production in dairy sector forms a reason for stunted growth in this sector

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only when it is not matched with storage and enhanced demands globally.

Solutions

1. Integrated cold-chain systems for increasing shelf-life and reducing losses
2. Quality checking and accreditation labs so as to decrease restrictions (FMD) on Indian products.
3. veterinary services to cattle must be provided timely
4. Restrictions on exogenous species use in dairy sector must be done away
5. Bureaucratisation, interference in access to capital by milk cooperatives via setting up cooperatives on line of ANAND model.

Schemes like Cattle Genomics, Bovine Breeding programme, Animal husbandry Fund of 10000 crore corpus. will help establishing India as Global dairy provide-

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15. There has been a focus on Textile and Apparels industry in India in recent years. Elaborate the potential of this industry and the challenges that lie in achieving it. What steps have been taken in this regard? **(250 Words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में वस्त्र एवं परिधान उद्योग पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इस उद्योग की संभावित क्षमता और उसे हासिल करने में निहित चुनौतियों की सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संबंध में कौन-से कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Textile and Apparels sector employs second largest ~~pop~~ labour Force population after agriculture. Recent years Textile and Apparels sector has seen increased focus with schemes like ATUFS, Integrated Silk development scheme, POWERTEX and SAATHI.

POTENTIAL

① Employment Generation: Currently employs 32 million of workforce and can provide employment to 100 mn workforce by 2030 [WITI Report]

② Increased demand of Indian Textiles and Apparels.

③ China's position of top textile manufacturer has dwindled because of increased labour wages.

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(4) India produces all 4 varieties of silk (Mulberry, Tsar, Eri, Muga)

(5) Women participation in Textile sector is one of the highest and hence provides avenues for gender equality and participation.

(6) Increased government incentives have made textile into a $17 Billion industry (ASI, 2017)

Challenges

(1) Domination by emerging markets like Vietnam ($35 Billion) and Bangladesh ($75 Billion)

(2) Demand for ~~non~~ synthetic fibres is replacing demand for handloons and natural fibres like silk, wool etc.

(3) Powerloom products are sold in name of handloom products.

(4) Competition from China in textiles and Apparel Industry

(5) GST structure 18% upstream and 5% downstream hampers textile sector growth

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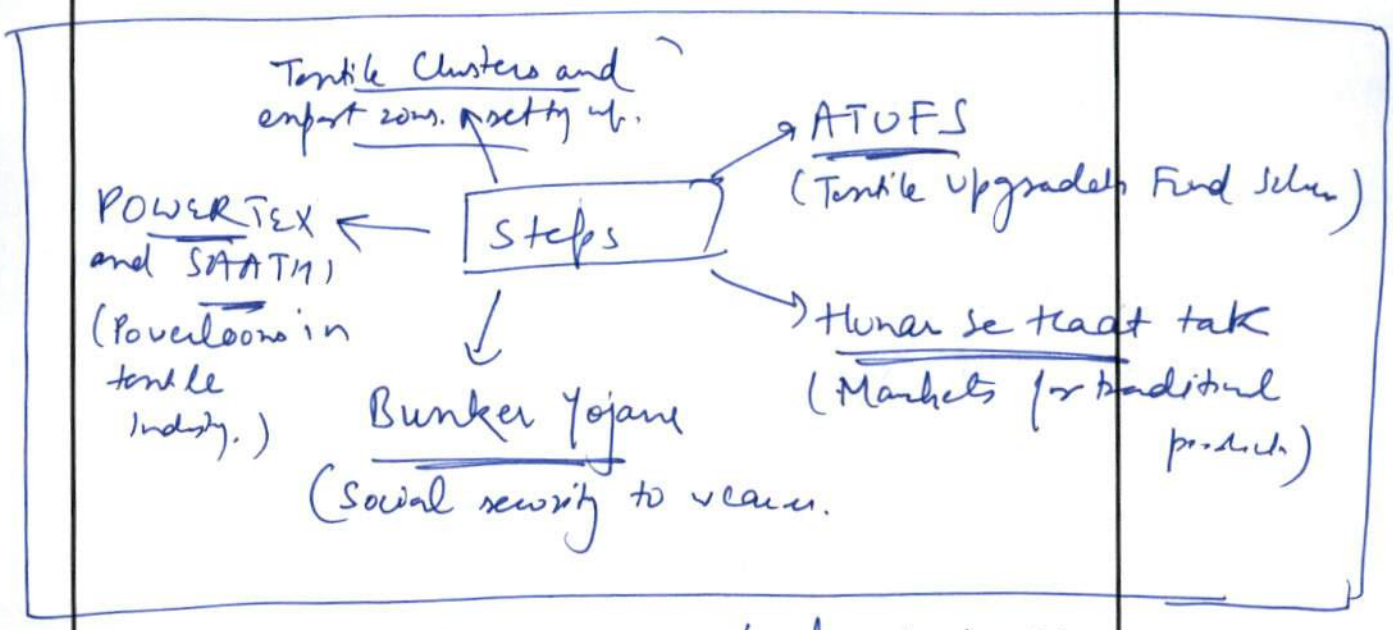
(6) Lack of R&D and obsolete machinery leads to reduced production.

(7) Land laws, labour regulations and Unorganised sector domination in the industry.



India to establish as a leader in textile and Apparel industry needs to build R&D, encourage labour force Participation, and upgrade skilling of labour. Moreover need to find markets and face competition by S.East nations via utilising Focus Market schemes would be welcome step.

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16. How do transportation corridors in biodiversity rich areas impact the wildlife? Examine the current policy framework in this regard. Also, suggest measures to minimise the negative effects while balancing the need for development. **(250 Words) 15**

जैव विविधता से समृद्ध क्षेत्रों में परिवहन गलियारे वन्य-जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं? इस संबंध में वर्तमान नीतिगत ढांचे का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, विकास की आवश्यकता को संतुलित करते समय इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव को न्यूनतम करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Preserving Biodiversity (11% of World's Biodiversity) and also boosting Transportation (multiplier effect) and connectivity face a paradox as one inflicts shortcomings and losses on other sector.

According to recent WTI's Right to Passage report almost $\frac{2}{3}$rd of India's highways cut across Protected Areas. More than 100 elephants casualty because of roadkills were reported. And increased instances of Man-Human conflict led to loss of 400 human lives in past year. Moreover Increasing Transport corridors also led to Increase in timber smuggling and wildlife Trafficking in Biodiversity areas. (CITES Report).

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Current Policy Framework

(1) Changes to EIA, 2006 now includes Man-human conflict as one of the parameters.

(2) Eco-corridors like Tandoba-Andheri reserve for Tigers are set up by MoEFCC

(3) FRA 2006 protects Critical Wildlife Habitats from transport corridor construction.

(4) NGT and Supreme Court delicensed 27 projects in TN Elephant reserves

(5) National Wildlife Action plan 2017-2030 identified man-human conflict as one of the major concerns.

(6) Fencing of Transport corridors in Protected Areas.

To balance needs of development and Biodiversity conservation, following measures need to be taken on an minimum-mode basis :-

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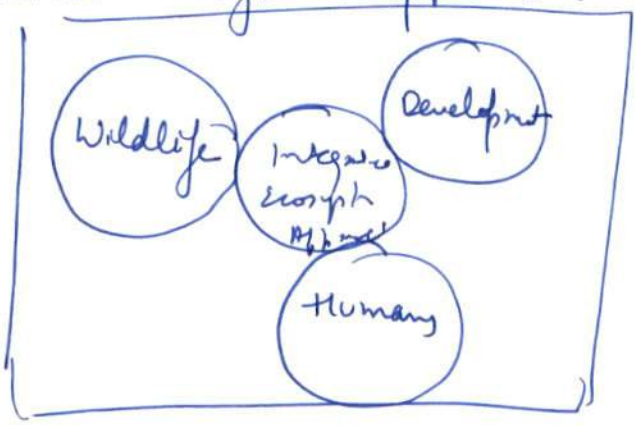
① Integrated Ecosystem Approach



② Providing for eco-corridors e.g. Tadoba-Bhadhwi reserve.

③ Setting up Artificial lakes, Ponds to reduce Man-Human conflict

④ ICT use like Camera traps, monitoring via drones to identify and secure areas of Man-Human conflict

⑤ Engaging Traditional communities for securing Biodiversity

⑥ Demarcation of ESZ areas based upon Gadgil report to secure wildlife.

Development and ecosystem preservation should go hand in hand, it should be a cooperative model to develop both and not a competitive model

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17. The potential of technology to aid farmers in increasing productivity as well reducing susceptibility to climate change remains underutilized. Identify the reasons for the same and suggest measures to improve technological penetration in agriculture. **(250 Words) 15**

उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कम करने हेतु किसानों की सहायता करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी की क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। इसके कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और कृषि में प्रौद्योगिकी प्रसार में सुधार हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

Agriculture contributes 48.5% to labour employment and 17% of nation's GDP. With Technological inputs This magnanimous sector can boost its productivity and also decrease vulnerability.

Underutilized Potential

1. Only 5.5% of land is under Micro irrigation
2. Use of obsolete technology, power guzzling equipment.
3. Obsolete methods of seed plantation and using forage as seeds
4. Limited spread of GM technology etc.
5. Poor Carbon sequestration and reducing ~~Ag~~ Agriculture emission methodology.

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Potential of Technology

Increasing Productivity

1. Identifying soil quality and which crop is suited where via AI, Precision farming systems
2. GM tech to provide for high yield and pest resistant crops
3. Use of low spray nozzles, SRI to reduce effort and increase productivity
4. Satellite mapping; Big data to identify need of fertilizers etc.

Climate change

5. Micro-Irrigation Fertilizer Irrigation can help reduce climate induced water stress effects.
6. Vertical farming methods will help guard against land shortage etc.
7. Raised Bed planting reduces dependence on water availability.
8. Techniques like Permaculture, ZBNF guard against climate change

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FAO reports that climate change will lead to reduction in 64% work hours and also NITI Aayog identified 20-25% losses in yield and farmers income because of climate change.

Measures

(1) GM Crops
(2) ZBNF
(3) Micro Irrigation
(4) Satellite tech
(5) Boosting Investment
(6) Fertigation
(7) Strengthening Agriculture Education via NARS, ICAR
(8) listing Agri under Invest India priority sectors
(9) Education, Training, skilling of farmers.

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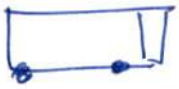
18. What is Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)? Explaining the need of ITS in India, identify the challenges in deploying it. **(250 Words) 15**

कुशल परिवहन व्यवस्था (इंटेलिजेंट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सिस्टम: ITS) क्या है? भारत में ITS की आवश्यकता की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके परिनियोजन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Transport stations



- App based schedules
- no. of vehicles enroute
- Routes of vehicles
- Pliability
- Online Ticketing

Traffic

- ICT based data on delays
- easier routes
- Online monitoring via GPS
- Interlinking transport systems
- AI, Bigdata use

Safety

- Panic Buttons
- GPS monitoring
- Hospital, Police station connecting
- Reporting incidents / Accidents

Model ITS Systems

Intelligent Transport integrates ICT with Transport sector right from Transport stations to Traffic management to Safety and Arrival. It makes use of techniques like AI, Big data to improve Transport.

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ITS model has been adopted in cities like Mysore.

Needs

1. Over-reliance on Private vehicles adds to Traffic mismanagement.
2. Use of Public Systems will reduce Air pollution and Traffic
3. App based ticketing system will reduce time lag and increase efficiency.
4. Gurgaon in 2015 faced 20 hour long Traffic jams
5. Will be a linking pin in Transit-Oriented development as identified by National Urban Transport Policy
6. National Green Transport Policy draft provides significant value to ITS.
7. Will improvise upon safety and road accident issues.

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Challenges

① Mobile Internet which forms backbone is only 26% penetration

② Integrating and Boosting rural transport infra.

③ Before, ITS major overhauling of MRO (Maintain Repair Overhaul) of Roads, rail networks

④ R&D to integrate AI, Big Data requires significant efforts.

⑤ Linking it with different cities and different modes of transports.

⑥ Over-dependence on private vehicles.

⑦ Incorporating private taxi aggregators etc. requires integrated model.

ITS ~~to~~ aim of swift, safe, sorted, speedy Transport network can help boost Urban development and will help multiplier effect on economy, hence it must be gradually incorporated in a mission-mode.

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19. Explain the concept and significance of Data Localisation. Also discuss its limitations in strengthening law enforcement efforts in the context of Srikrishna Committee report and the draft Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018. **(250 Words) 15**

डेटा लोकलाइजेशन की अवधारणा और महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, श्रीकृष्णा समिति की रिपोर्ट और ड्राफ्ट पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन बिल, 2018 के संदर्भ में कानून प्रवर्तन प्रयासों को सुदृढ़ करने में इसकी सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localisation refers to storage of data, and location of servers within territorial domain of nation.

Significance

1. Prevents data colonisation as 21st century's currency is data
2. Will help ensure cybersecurity and protection against cyber threats, data theft etc.
3. Will help better linkages with International guidelines like Budapest Convention.
4. Will ~~enhance~~ cooperation with nation's like US (CLOUD) and EU (GDPR) guidelines.
5. Prevent misuse like Cambridge-Analytica, Google-EU issue.

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Limitations

(1) Indian ranks poorly on Malware Index which showcase inability to take up data protection measures.

(2) Poor IPR laws and laggard implementation

(3) R&D on Data is only 0.01% budget and hence a few local data mgmt institutions are in India.

(4) Lack of laws / legal norms to ensure data localisation

(5) May hamper India's ranking in Ease of doing Business

(6) Giants like Amazon are Megacorporations which now have unbridled presence in Indian domain. Enforcing norms on these giants is hard process.

(7) India is not a signatory to Budapest convention which limits its capability to enforce norms.

~~Steps like~~ PSN

(8) Lack of Data Insurance facilities in India.

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BN Srikrishna Committee bases itself upon EU's GDPR rules and provides for. and Draft data protection Bill

(1) Data fiduciary i.e. data processors regulation
(2) Right to erasure of data
(3) Right to consent before accumulating data
(4) Right to know where data is used
(5) Companies should set up data centres locally.
(6) Data protection offices and complaints authority to be set up.

Also e-commerce policy 2018 enforces. and incentivises local data centres.

These measures will help protect against Data colonisation and will boost India's Digital India objectives.

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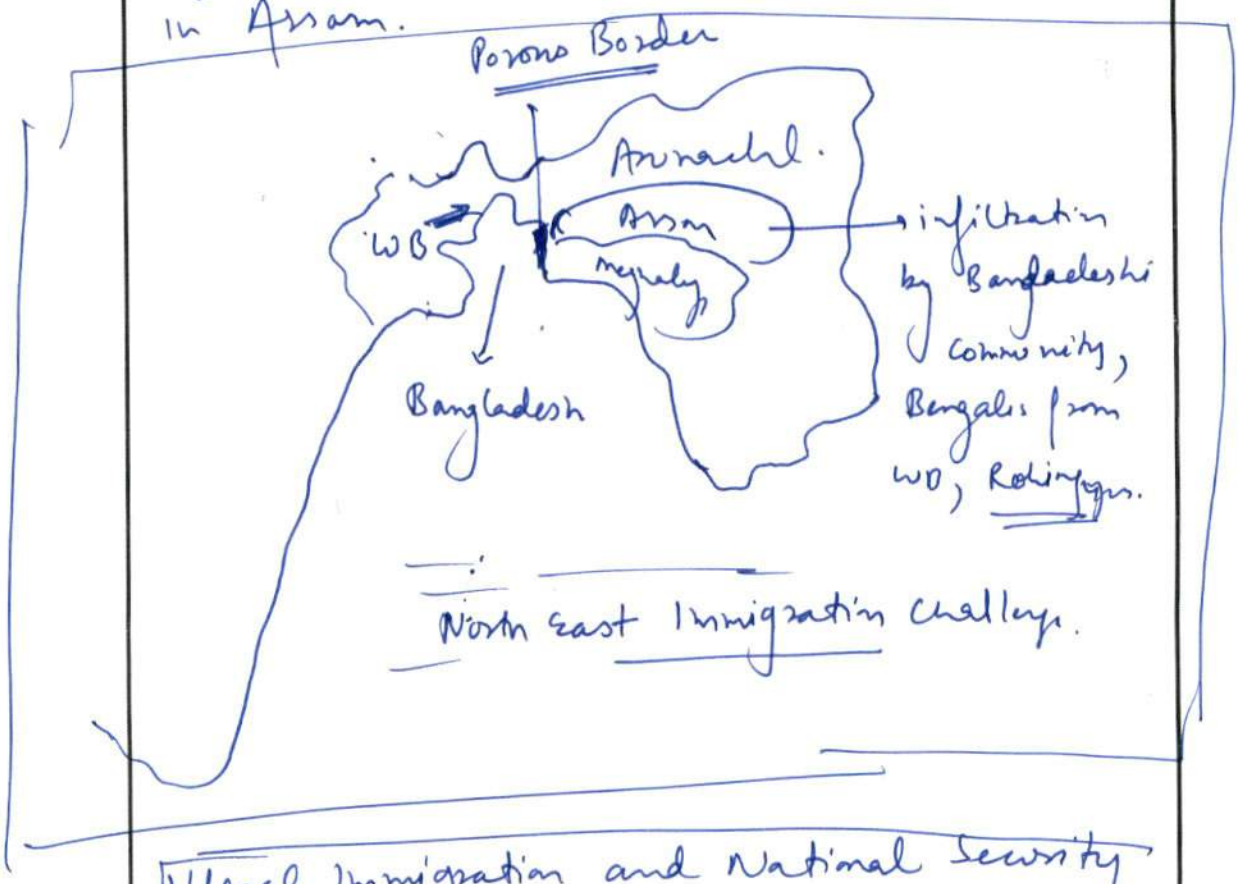
20. What is the link between illegal immigration and national security? In this context, critically discuss the exercise of creating a National Register of Citizens in Assam. **(250 Words) 15**

अवैध आप्रवासन और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के मध्य क्या संबंध है? इस संदर्भ में, असम में नागरिकों के राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर को तैयार करने की क़वायद की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Following AASU and Government of India's Accord of 1985, recently NRC (National Register of Citizens) exercise is undertaken in Assam.



Illegal Immigration and National Security

(1) Burden on resources of states where Immigrants migrate to

(2) Protection of rights of indigenous natives viz employment, housing etc.

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(3) Radicalisation amongs Immigrants as witnessed in Arakhan Rakhine Forces (ARSA)

(4) Increasing conflicts between indigenous and exogenous habitants. e.g. 2014 N.E. riots

(5) Immigration of unscrupulous elements, drug trade, arms smuggling across borders.

(6) Exploitation of immigrants, violation of gender rights, rapes, etc.

To counter these challenges NRC exercise in assam sought to identify habitants prior to 1971 and detain or deport illegal immigrants under detention centres.

Issues

(1) The exercise has left almost 40 lakh people as doubtful category

(2) Civil Servants, people with lost certificates have also been mistakenly kept out of NRC regis'n.

(3) Non-refoulement policy makes it difficult to deport immigrant.

(4) Neighbouring states have refused to take back the doubtful citizen.

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(5) No uniform policy or action has been listed out by Government for Immigrants (as SC noted)

(6) The major issue of porous borders still needs to be kept in check and regulated.

(7) Multiple acts and laws like Foreign Citizens Act, Passport Registration act add to legislative excess and no firm action.

(8) It may make Doubtful Citizens prone to violence.

Way Forward

(1) Porous Borders must be identified and well regulated to keep off further immigration

(2) Uniform Immigrant policy based on New York convention must be formulated

(3) SC noted that government must provide an action plan for identified Immigrants.

(4) Rights of immigrants must be recognised

(5) Need to curb upon increasing radicalization amongst immigrant communities.